THE

North-China Herald,

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 82. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES RYLEY left our Firm on the 1st September last, and Mr. H. J. HUNT is authorized to sign for us, per procuration, from this date.

ALT & Co.

14no 18 Nagasaki, Oct. 10th, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.

1ja 1 China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

OLYPHANT & Co.

10de 10 Shanghai 11th Sept., 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

Directors.

THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Chairman.
SAMUEL STITT, Esq., } Deputy-
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George Cockburn, Esq.
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Robert Maxwell, Esq.
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Secretary—WALTER D. PRITT.
Offices—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS WEST.

Manager in London—J. H. LUKIS,
Office—26, CORNHILL.

Manchester Office—5, ST. ANN'S SQUARE,

WILLIAM P. SHARP,
Superintendent.

REID & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai,

15de 2942 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

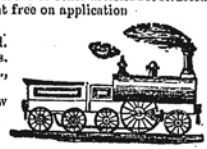
GEORGE RICHARDSON & Co.,

CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL, (ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

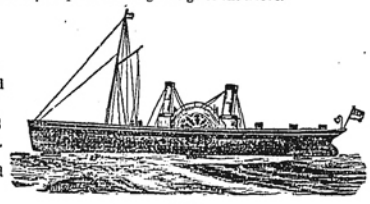
For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application

WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.
Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.
Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s., and 130s. each.
Marine Engines, both paddle and screw (for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.
Beam Engines, 100s. each.
Pump Engines, 87s. 6d.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

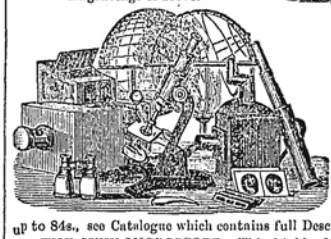


MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES
Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to £33. See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers,
Complete with Engines, &c., from £6 10s. to £20 each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.



Metallic Sailing Yachts
With Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, 6s. 6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.



Telescopes.

THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE. Lord Brougham thought so highly of this Telescope that he gave G. R. & Co. permission to call it as above. It will distinguish the time by a church clock five miles and a flag staff ten miles, landscapes thirty miles off, and will define the Satellites of Jupiter and Phases of Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and powerful Glass is of the best make and possesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each. For about 25 other varieties ranging in price up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the Animalculæ in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each. For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to 63s.
See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.

G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages, Illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London) payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

*** A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

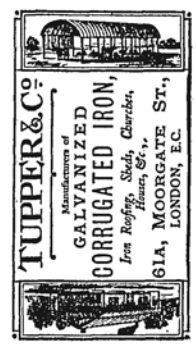
1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE
LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.



16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in INDIA and CHINA, all purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by
DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and AGENTS,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,
77, Strand, London.

18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Johann Maria Farina.
OPPOSITE THE JULICH'S PLACE,
COLOGNE (PRUSSIA.)

Purveyor to Th. Th. M. M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, etc., etc.

Prize Medal—LONDON, 1851, 1862.
PARIS, 1867. OPORTO, 1865.

THE genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor, in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronised by the Royalty, Nobility and Gentry of England, and all other Nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality, have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz.

(Opposite the Jülich's Place.)

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany,

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
(opposite the Jülich's Place.
Cologne, 1868.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F., opposite the Jülich's Place, Cologne (Prussia.)

17ma o-a-f-n 12 Sept. 19th., 1868.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1858, 1855, 1862, 1867.

HONEY SOAP.
FRAGRANT, DELICATE, COOLING, RENDERING THE HANDS SOFT AND WHITE.
Beware of Imitations.
PRIZE
F. S. CLEAVER'S
SOAPS.
PHOTOGRAPHERS' SOAP FOR ENTIRELY & SPEEDILY REMOVING THE NITRATE OF SILVER FROM THE HANDS.
Recommended and used by the Chemists of the Potassium.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TOILET SOAPS.
PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
POMADES FOR THE HAIR.
Manufactory: 32 & 33, Red Lion St., London, W.C.
DEPOT: 245, RUE ST. DENIS, PARIS.
PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP
LIME JUICE & GLYCERINE SOAP.
GLYCERINE & COLD CREAM SOAP.
WINDSOR & ALMOND GLYCERINE SOAP.

o-a-f 14my 20 Nov. 14th, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST DATES

England..(tel.)..	Oct.	17	Hankow,.....	Nov.	11
Hongkong,.....	Nov.	8	Nagasaki,.....	,,	5
Foochow.....	,,	8	Yokohama,.....	,,	4
Tientsin,.....	,,	7	Osaka	,,	4

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong, ...Aug. 6 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,.....July 31 } Sept. 21st.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.					°
Nov. 7 L.W.	0.14	14.01	E. by S.	1	c	30.16	65
,, 7 H.W.	6.08	20.11	NE by E.	1	r	30.10	66
,, 8 L.W.	0.53	14.07	Z	0	c	30.12	63
,, 8 H.W.	5.40	19.05	Z	0	r	30.13	61
,, 9 H.W.	7.57	18.05	West	1	f	30.16	61
,, 9 L.W.	2.56	14.09	Z	0	c	30.12	63
,, 10 H.W.	9.08	19.10	E.S.E.	3	m	30.16	64
,, 10 L.W.	4.28	14.00	S.E. by E	3	r	30.02	65
,, 11 H.W.	10.20	20.04	W.S.W.	6	c	29.89	68
,, 11 L.W.	5.52	13.07	N.N.W.	5	c	29.95	63
,, 12 L.W.	6.50	13.05	W.by N.	2	f	30.05	56
,, 12 H.W.	11.08	22.02	N.W.	7	h	30.08	65
,, 13 L.W.	17.54	12.02	W. by N.	2	m	30.10	51
,, 13 H.W.	11.45	22.04	W.N.W.	2	h	30.20	58

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 3 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1868.

THE Committee of the Chamber of Commerce touch somewhat firmly on Mr. Hart's views as to the guaranteeing of duties. They say "Nothing will better illustrate the benefit of the preliminary ventilation of questions relating to the Customs department, than these suggestions by the Inspector General, the impracticability of which, is at once apparent to those experienced in mercantile transactions." In these observations we entirely concur. One of the best founded causes of complaint against the Customs hitherto, has been the almost complete impossibility of dragging questions out of the unfathomable deep in which the Inspector General kept them secluded, into the light of day. The Customs department seemed an automaton which had been performing its mechanical routine of duties for a length of time, without any one being able to lay hold of the motive power. But at length, when the prime mover does emerge from his seclusion, and put his undoubtedly well-considered views before those most interested in them, their shadowy nature excites astonishment. The mental conceptions of the Inspector General resemble the frost-pictures on the windows on a winter morning, very beautiful and symmetrical in the dark; but the first rays of the sun that fall upon them extinguish them for ever. It is difficult to understand how Mr. Hart could ever have expected that a Consul, and a Merchant of undoubted solvency, would guarantee the duty bonds of another merchant, or that the Chamber of Commerce would accept the responsibility. The refusal of the Chamber to entertain such an impracticable proposal, and their advocacy of bonded warehouses as the true and obvious remedy, will not be without effect in widening the scope of Mr. Hart's views. The interchange of correspondence between the Chamber and the Inspector General, is an important step, which the correspondence itself shows was very greatly needed; and we augur from it a closer accordance with the wants of the public in Customs' rules and regulations, than has hitherto been the case. The request of the Chamber to have the Import cargoes of vessels published in the Daily Returns, immediately after the arrival of the vessel, and not as is often the case at present after a lengthened delay, will doubtless be granted, as one of those obvious benefits to commerce which, in an age of Customs' reason, will be readily recognised.

The Chamber congratulate themselve on the success of their efforts to prevent homeward mails closing on Sunday; and on the satisfactory manner in which their telegrams from London have been of late received. They deprecate the continued high rate of export duty on Tea Dust, and assert that the object of the Mixed Court "has been in a great measure frustrated by the delay which the Chinese have thought fit to interpose in conferring the promised rank on the magistrate; who appears even less independent of the city authorities than when the Court sat under the walls of the British Consulate, where its action was open to the wholesome supervision inseparable from its proximity to a Foreign Official establishment." It is indeed strange that the Chinese authorities persist in only half fulfilling their promise, in a case that comes prominently under our notice every day. Following that shortsighted policy which they have ever regarded as a masterpiece of diplomacy, they postpone the performance of what they have undertaken, and imagine that they obtain some benefit by so doing; whereas the fact is entirely the reverse. In the present cast the delay in conferring the proper rank on the Chinese magistrate is a miserable subterfuge, and the result will be that the accumulating dissatisfaction will come to a head, and the want of good faith in the matter will then be so conspicuous, that the Chinese authorities will not have a word to say in their defence. This neglect of duty will only be tolerated a certain length of time, and when they are living in the fancied security of having set the question at rest, and having lulled foreigners to sleep in the matter, the rickety Mixed Court in the Maloo will come tumbling down about their ears. However, a little energy on the part of Mr. Medhurst, combined with visions of the *Rodney*, will, we daresay, impel the native authorities to set right their arrears of unfulfilled promises, and to do to-day that which they cannot with safety delay till to-morrow.

The Committee of the Chamber propose the questions of the measurement of teas at the port of the shipment; that of commissions to agents of vessels in distress; and that of the notification on the subject of dress for British subjects of Chinese descent, for consideration at their approaching meeting, and we trust to see a well-considered and satisfactory expression of opinion on these points.

Summary of News.

News has been received from Mr. T. T. Cooper, who has been again defeated in his attempt to cross the Western frontier of China, and is obliged to return to Shanghai. He has now tried four roads and been foiled at each; first by way of Likya to Sudya; next from Bathang to Sudya; next from Bathang through Thibet to Nepaul; and lastly through Yunan by the old Bhamo route. Full particulars of his late adventures will be found on another page.

The new cemetery was dedicated on Thursday, by the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by several Clergymen. The extremely small attendance on the occasion has been much remarked on; but it seems likely that this may be chiefly attributable to the absence of any proper steps on the part of whoever regulated the proceedings. The printed programme announced that the "Consular body" among others were to meet the Bishop at the Porch, and beg him to dedicate the ground. But not a single member of the Consular body, so far as we can learn, received even an invitation to be present.

With the returning cold weather, sports are begining to look up. At a meeting of members of the Paper Hunt, held on Wednesday evening, Mr. Low was elected Master of the Hunt, and Messrs. Daly, Dunn, Lindsay and Haslam, Stewards. We have not heard of any attempt to revive the Foot Paper Hunt. The pace became too fast of late, and discouraged its members. The effect of giving prizes was that each hunt became a race.

The *Recorder* gives the following particulars regarding the expedition at present engaged in surveying the Yellow River:—"News has been from Mr. Ney Elias under date of 27th October. He was then at the mouth of the River, to which place he and his party had arrived in safety. He had left his boat with Mr. Hollingworth in it, at Tech-mun-quan, and had gone down to the mouth in an open boat. He sent his letter on by a junk bound to Chefoo. It appeared that the Bar was a stopper to all navigation, even for Shanghai and Ningpo junks, which have to anchor outside. Mr. Elias, up to the time of writing, could only find 6 ft. of water over what appeared to be the main Channel over the bar. From that point to the Grand Canal, a distance of about 220 miles from the sea, there is plenty of water for flat bottomed vessels. Mr. Elias purposed starting on the 28th, back up the River into Honan. He expected to find the stream impracticable beyond the Grand Canal. He describes the country at the mouth of the Yellow River as a complete "wash;" so much so, that by digging two feet, you come upon salt water twenty miles or more from the coast. He will probably return to Shanghai via Chinkeang, not by Chefoo as he previously anticipated."

H. M. S. *Zebra* left yesterday for the Yang-tze, taking up some of the officers brought from Hongkong by the *Adventure*, for the different vessels of the squadron.

We have received further particulars from NANKING since our last issue, which will be found detailed in our correspondent's letter. Mr. Medhurst having obtained Tseng-kwo-fan's adhesion to all his demands, is now going to Yang-chow, with a strong escort, to see them carried out. The Chinese have it, among other rumours, that one of the objects of Mr. Medhurst's visit was to insist on the construction of a railway between Soochow and Shanghai. The *Courier* said, some evenings ago,

The U. S. S. *Piscataqua* which arrived here on the 6th instant with the American Admiral, is to leave immediately for Nanking. We are informed that the U. S. Consul General for China has been requested to accompany her in order to act as arbitrator in the dispute between the English authorities and the Viceroy. No greater compliment could be paid to Mr. Seward than the willingness of both parties to admit him as *amicus curiæ*.

We are able to say that no proposal was ever made to Mr. Seward to act as arbitrator in the Yangchow matter; though the Taotai did visit him, as stated in our paper of the 9th instant, to ask his advice, which was no doubt freely given. In the nature of the case, however, it was impossible that he should be asked to arbitrate, action having now ceased to be local, but emanating from Peking. The projected trip of the *Piscataqua* to Nanking was resolved on some weeks ago, in Japan. When she will now start, we are unaware.

We hear that a Chinese Missionary teacher was driven out, a few nights ago, from his house at KA-HING, and that his landlord has since been persecuted. Evidently Mr. Medhurst will have to insist on severe punishment of the Yangchow rioters, or rather of those who instigated them in order to bring officials to their senses.

A HANKOW correspondent sends us an account of the dedication of the new Church lately built at that port, on the 7th instant. We observe that the Rev. T. McClatchie Consular Chaplain at Hankow, the first and oldest Church of England Clergyman in China, has, together with the Rev. W. R. Beach, Colonial Chaplain in Hongkong, been preferred to a Canonry in St. John's Cathedral Hong-kong.

A CHEFOO correspondent writes—H.B.M. Minister could have done nothing better, to get up the name of the gold mines, than to issue a notification secluding them. When it is known in Australia that the diggings are protected by soldiers, and are under the special shadow of the Powers, nothing on earth will remove the idea that they are of fabulous richness. This is but the legitimate conclusion of such jealousy in their regard.

We give to-day, the first of a series of valuable notes on MANCHURIA which have been handed to us by the Rev. A. Williamson, whose descriptions of North China have been so often read with interest, in our columns.

Our readers will remember an allusion in our issue of the 31st ultimo, to a brutal attack made by Chinese at Banca, near TAMSUI, on two English merchants who had leased a hong at the former place, of which they were not permitted to take possession. On endeavoring to do so they "were attacked by about 500 men armed with spears, stones, knives, and bamboos, and a deadly onset was made upon the two gentlemen, who attempted to fly. Their revolvers were knocked out of their hands. Mr. Bird was struck down first by a stone, and much hurt with musket and spear points; but he managed to rise; before he reached Mr. Kerr, that gentleman received a heavy blow from a stone which struck him in the head, bringing him to the ground and causing a large wound. Both gentlemen continued to rise and struggle on for about fifty yards, till they reached the precincts of the Mandarin's Yamen, but before doing so they were struck down several time, and heavily beaten with bamboos and blunt spears." All satisfaction was refused. Our correspondent's letter describes the active steps taken by H.B.M.'s Acting Consul to bring the mandarins to their senses, and the complete success of his action. Thus another piece of insolence has been punished. The missionary affair at TAKU still remains still to be settled.

The N-German barque *Falcon* has been destroyed by fire at SWATOW, on the 21st ultimo. She had to be run on shore and scuttled; and is a total loss.

Sir Rutherford Alcock's notification about the dress of British subjects of Chinese descent is strongly condemned by the HONG-KONG papers. Every successive effusion emanating from the British Legation, says the *Daily Press*, is more astounding than the last. A regatta is to be held shortly. Fifty-nine chests of opium have been saved from the "*Reiver*." The following particulars are given of the accident to the "*Sovereign of India*:"—The captain "had not had an observation of sun or stars since leaving Shanghai," and therefore when actually off Kwing Island, where he struck, he was by his dead reckoning off Oshu, which is more to the Southward and Westward. In steering by his reckoning he managed to run right into the little harbour or bay, at Kwing Island. This was on Saturday, the 19th October. When the "*Douglas*" arrived at Foochow, on the 27th, the news had reached that port from the vessel. The "*Douglas*" turned round and went down to the "*Sovereign of India*," and found her lying broadside on the beach. The little harbour she had managed to get into was so narrow that the "*Douglas*" could not swing round in it, being obliged to back in, and make fast to the stranded ship. In hauling her off the "*Sovereign of India*" bumped twice, but without doing any very great damage. She is now in Foochow, where she will have to discharge her cargo, and afterwards go into dock. We have not heard whether any claim for salvage has been made."

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Editorial Selections.

MR. T. T. COOPER'S JOURNEY.

Our readers will be sorry to learn that, after all his efforts, Mr. T. T. Cooper has failed to get across the Chinese frontier, and is on his way back to Shanghai. When we last heard from him, he had been obliged to give up his project of crossing into Assam or Thibet, and to turn his steps Southward in the hope of reaching Calcutta by the old caravan route from Bhamo. To do this, he had to pass through the province of Yunan, which has been for some years out of hand of the Peking Government, ruled independently by a Mahomedan Chief.

According to his announced intention, he left Bathang on the 3rd June; and, after a journey of twelve days, reached A-ten-tse, the first Chinese station of importance in the province of Yunan. The only danger he had encountered—a sufficiently serious one—was that of starvation. The natives, deterred by fear of their officials and of the Buddhist priests, refused to sell him any food. He went so far, one day, as to lay hands on one of a flock of sheep passing along the road, and to offer payment for it at four times its value; but the owners were inexorable, and he and his Interpreter eventually reached A-ten-tse, half-starved. After a few days rest here, he continued his journey—visiting by the way some Roman Catholic missionaries on the East bank of the Lan-tsan-kiang,—and on the 23rd June arrived at Wei-si, where after some difficulty he obtained a passport for the district city of Tali. He was now on border land between Manchu and Mahomedan territory; Wei-si is in one, Tali in the other. He reached without difficulty Tong-lan, the residence of Chief who had up to this time been acting as a Mandarin for both parties, but here he was abruptly brought up. A day or two before his arrival this man had come over entirely to the Imperialist side, and now bade Mr. Cooper return to Wei-si and there await the return of tranquillity. Mr. Cooper had no option but to obey, hoping after an imminent battle had been fought to be able to retrace his steps. At Wei-si, however, he was set upon by some Chinese soldiers, and had to seek refuge with the city Magistrate, who appears to have thenceforth wrought steadily against him. Under pretext of protecting him, he invited Mr. Cooper to stay in the yamen; but, having once got him there, confined him in a small room, under strict guard. He first asked a loan of money—Tls. 2,500; and subsequently entered Mr. Cooper's room with a couple of other officials and some soldiers, renewing his demand and claiming besides the latter's rifle, revolver, sword and spy-glass. Having been very properly refused, he attempted to take them by force; but Mr. Cooper made use of the coveted articles to repel his violence, and to save the Tls. 80 which alone remained to him. He next made an attempt to escape and return to Bathang, but was overtaken by soldiers, brought back to Wei-si and confined in his former prison. Now, however, a strange influence was exerted in his favour. The Chiefs of the neighboring tribes interfered, insisted on his being set at liberty, and guaranteed his safe transit to the immediate neighborhood of A-ten-tse, his first stage from Bathang. Their aid came none too soon, as the local officials, with the city magistrate, one 田昌祿 (Tien-tchang-loo) at their head, had determined to murder him and annex his little property. But the chiefs refused to participate in the crime, visited him in prison, and rescued him from peril. And not only these Chiefs but the very people of Wei-si protested by their acts against the conduct of the Hsien. Mr. Cooper speaks thankfully of presents of eggs, fowls and fruit received by him from the latter during his long thirty-seven days of imprisonment. The tale is always the same, opposition and jealousy are everywhere shown towards foreigners by the Mandarins; everywhere kindness and good will by the people.

It is not surprising that Mr. Cooper succumbed to all this hardship, anxiety and disappointment; and fell ill on his way back to Bathang, at the house of the Hou-koua Chief, from whom he experienced every care and kindness. Ill and exhausted, he eventually, on the 20th September, reached Ta-tsien-loo—the head-quaters of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Thibet, from whom he had previously experienced so great kindness. There he is now staying, waiting a few days to regain strength, before setting out on his return to Shanghai.

THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

It can scarcely be said of the foreign residents in China that they neglect to set forth the questions of paramount interest to them, or the grievances of which they consider themselves entitled to complain. For the last eighteen months the press has been teeming with leading articles, letters, memorials, and contributions of all kinds, on what we do want at the revision of the treaty and what we do not want, and upon all the various methods, both the best and the worst, by which our objects may be attained. The numerous subjects at issue have also formed topics for eager discussion both at dinner tables and wherever two or three have been met together; and every now and then some new communication has appeared to revive flagging energies and fading interest, and to set numerous earnest pens and tongues afresh to dissect further and more thoroughly, the very wide considerations involved in the progress of foreign intercourse with the Chinese empire. We are by no means satisfied that the question is even now exhausted, notwithstanding all that has been written and spoken, but we may safely say that at no previous time in the history of foreign relations with China, has such an amount of labour, time, and patience, been spent on obtaining an adequate knowledge of our position, its strong points and its weak points, its dangers and the remedies for its defects.

These remarks have been suggested by the annual report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which falls upon us in much the same way as the Annual Register does. It is in some measure a record of things which have now faded so far into the dim distance that they seem almost to belong to antiquity. But it contributes to revive once more, and to place on record, questions that are of the highest importance to commercial interests; and it is valuable as a synopsis of the principal subjects which have occupied the Chamber of Commerce during the year. The Chamber certainly could not have a better vindication of its usefulness, indeed of its necessity, than the long series of subjects that have engrossed its attention, and the success that on the whole has crowned its efforts. Not that we have always felt ourselves in complete accord with the views of the Committee, but the occasions on which we have taken different views from those put forth by them have been very rare indeed. More than ever are there important duties towards commerce to be fulfilled by a representative mercantile body, and we do not doubt that the Chamber has now before it a more responsible career than it has had in the past. Perhaps the most important point touched upon in the report is that of Railways, as it contains an expression of opinion by the British Government as to the introduction of railways into China. The Chamber has been informed by Sir Macdonald Stephenson that, in reply to a letter he addressed to Lord Stanley, the latter had promised to lay before Sir Rutherford Alcock a suggestion that, at the approaching revision of the treaty, permission should be obtained for the construction and working of railways in China. This shows us that the home Government are by no means prepared to allow the opportunity of revision to pass by without an effort to do something in the direction of further concessions; and in addition, it indicates that the question of revision is entirely in Sir Rutherford's hands, and implies that the British Government will not be entrapped into any sham treaty by Mr. Burlingame. We have never for a moment considered the conclusion of a treaty similar to the one made with the United States, as possible with the British Government; but this expression of opinion by Lord Stanley, and the views of Sir Rutherford in favor of treaty extension, are positive evidence of the course events are likely to take. The remarks made by the Chamber on the Chinese Mission are simply a re-iteration of the opinions that have been unanimously expressed by the local press, including the *News Letter*. In the columns of the latter, if anywhere, it might have been expected that a defence of the United States treaty would have been set up: but notwithstanding the charitable view of Mr. Burlingame's conduct that would be likely to be found there, the opinions expressed are those which have been taken by the entire foreign community in China.

SHANGHAI.

Shanghai society is undergoing a great change, and it has been doing so for the last year or two. The lady element is coming quickly to the front, and though we may sneer as to the woman herself, and not her wrongs needing redressing, we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that Shanghai is becoming more and more civilised, through the presence of "female persons," as Mr. Mill would call them; that their influence is for our universal good; and that our former condition, as compared with our future, will prove to have been as moonlight unto sunlight, "or as water unto wine." Many of our readers may smile at these statements; but they have only to look round them, and see what strides the female element is taking in this model settlement. Years ago the then Editor of this paper was in the habit of presenting, on New Year's Day, each lady resident with an Almanac, to which was added the name and Chinese address of each of the other Shanghai ladies. "The imagination kindles" as Mr. Burlingame would say, at the expense to which we should be put were we now to attempt anything of this kind. The ladies column in the Desk Hong List is a feeble effort to tell who is who; but beyond that we cannot go. In spite of this, we are fully prepared to recognise the importance of the lady element amongst us. We much fear that it is greatly despised by simpering new-comers, by antediluvian oldsters, and by blasés residents—but our sympathies cannot go with any of these classes, but rather with those who hold that even in Shanghai it is not good for man to live alone; and that the presence of ladies—married and unmarried—amongst us, must materially tend to improve our social well-being, and to render our settlement more "model" than in the flourishing days gone by. The object of the writer of this article, himself a confirmed bachelor, is to write up matrimony in Shanghai, and to urge his fellow residents to make our settlement more of a "home" than it has ever been. Things are rapidly coming to this; and almost no resident can well see his way to a speedy, final, fortune-made departure from amongst us.

It is all very well to say that in business times a wife is a nuisance, and children a bore; that the cries of a baby only tend to aggravate the sufferings of a merchant who learns from his letters that his teas must lose—in pity we say, *blank*-pence per pound; and that silk, on which his hopes were fixed, turns out to be a snare and a delusion. But are all these things against matrimony? Rather the reverse. The primary object of a merchant's life in China is to make money, and with it to retire to some quiet spot in the old country, where Chinese cease from troubling, and the weary wanderer can be at rest. The question is whether, in these days of very small profits and exceedingly large losses, he can best attain his object with or without a helpmeet. On this subject opinions are much divided. The old school argues that it is good for man to work alone; that his ideas as to the prospects for Imports and Exports should not be disturbed by the presence of lovely woman; that she is in fact an obstruction to trade, and only to be regarded as a sorrowful drag on the poor fellow-resident, who is seen taking with her his daily constitutional on the bund. New blood on the other hand argues from an opposite point, and declares that the female element in the social system is radically good, certain drawbacks being always allowed for; that the presence of ladies amongst us has tended to raise the social tone of the settlement; and that their influence, instead of being commercially retrogressive, should, as a rule, be such as to induce prudence and care in the management of all business. There are many men in Shanghai who will take strong opinions on either side, and support their arguments by many instances, ancient and modern; and it is just possible that, at the present time, these permanent bachelors may have the best of it. All that wifely persuasion could do—though we have no means of judging how far it has been exercised,—has not been sufficient to keep down the Tea-export, or to prevent Silk from being shipped at high prices which may result in serious loss. But it is also just possible that some shippers may have imagined that a good year was at hand, and that its results might materially assist the longed for home-going. These may have been married men, or not. It is not our province to decide.

Our argument may appear to many of our readers too exclusively mercantile; but we have no wish that this should be the case. We rejoice in the fact that so many of the local officials are married men, and we recognise, in the presence of their wives, an element which cannot fail to do good among the other ladies of our settlement. It would perhaps be invidious to go into details; but a very interesting table might be made from yearly hong lists, showing the number of heads of houses who, in Shanghai, have gradually succumbed to the wife-getting mania; and who have come to recognise the fact that a lady may be "mistress of herself though China fall." Their example has been followed by many others in subordinate positions, and it is no rare occurrence to meet with a man at table who talks quietly of "my wife," and whose whole demeanour is that of one who, proud of his honors as a married man, is no less anxious that circumstances would allow of his wife adding to the goodly number of Shanghai ladies. It is at all events certain that, when Burns wrote

> "To mak' a happy household clime
> For weans and wife,
> "That's the true pathos and sublime
> Of human life,"

he laid down a dictum which all bachelors would do well to ponder.

CHINKEANG.

News has just reached here that Tsengkwo-fan has at last given way, and that Mr. Medhurst's negotiations have been crowned with complete success. The *Rodney*, *Rinaldo*, *Icarus*, and *Slaney* arrived at Nanking at about 4 P.M. on Sunday, and dropped anchor right in front of the city, at the entrance to the Canal and Straw Shoe Channel. The new Chinese steamer *Tung-che*, which had just been built in Shanghai for the Viceroy, lay quite close to the squadron, having come up the river on the previous day with the Taotais of Shanghai and Chinkeang. These gentlemen had been summoned from their posts to aid Tsengkwo-fan in his negotiations. It was believed that their intimate acquaintance with foreign usages, and their cunning in the employment of foils to foreign diplo-

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macy, would be of great advantage, and would compensate for the inherent weakness of the case itself. The circumstance looked ominous. It was quite evident that the Viceroy rested his faith on diplomatic fencing, and subtle negotiation, to get himself out of the difficulty in which he found he was involved. The idea that our demands were just, and ought to be conceded on their own merits, does not seem to have entered into his imagination.

Mr. Medhurst appreciated the position of affairs at once, and made up his mind accordingly. The possession of the Chinese gun-boat would make him master of the situation, and give him a vantage ground which would be invaluable for further negotiations. Council was there and then taken with the naval authorities, and the consequence was, that within half an hour after the ships had dropped anchor, the Captain of the *Tung-che* was informed that he was not to move his vessel without orders from the senior naval officer; and that he was to consider her as formally "attached."

The effect of this step was immediate and satisfactory. The foreigner who was in command of the ship went at once to the Governor General's Yamen to report the affair, and the result was, that before 10 o'clock the same night, he returned on board the *Rodney* with a despatch from Tsêng-kwo-fan, giving an entire and unqualified assent to all the demands which Mr. Medhurst had previously made. His Excellency saw at once that Her Majesty's Consul was not now in the helpless position in which he had been at the time of his former visit; that he was no longer a mere postulant begging for a few crumbs of justice, but that he had come to demand redress for a gross and unprovoked outrage; and was prepared to insist on what he deemed right and fair. The English were evidently in earnest, and were not going to to be satisfied with mere words It was evident that the fleet had not come up the river for nothing; a rebuff was all very well two months ago, but it was not very likely to be submitted to on the present occasion. Tsêng-kwo-fan saw all this at a glance; and with that wonderful power of adapting themselves to circumstances which the Chinese possess in an eminent degree, he at once gave way and conceded all that Mr. Medhurst demanded from him. The act was done with considerable promptitude and showed that His Excellency perfectly understood the nature of his position, and felt that it was no longer safe to treat the question under discussion as he had treated it on a previous occasion.

An interview took place on the following day, when Mr. Medhurst visited Tsêng and his successor Ma, who has not yet taken over the seals of office. The fleet was to return to Chinkiang on Thursday; from whence Mr. Medhurst intended to proceed to Yangchow, in order to see that his demands were all strictly enforced. The *Tung-che* was to be held as a material guarantee until this was done—a step, the wisdom of which cannot be too much lauded. We all know what Chinese promises mean and how readily they can be broken, or evaded. And it is not at all unlikely that Tsêng may have had some idea of this solution of the question in his mind, when he acceded so readily to Mr. Medhurst's demands. The "attachment" of the "Tung-che," however, now saves us from this risk, and we may feel confident that justice will at length be done to the sufferers by the Yangchow outrage.

The effort made by Tsêng-kwo-fan to get Mr. Seward to act as arbitrator in the present difficulty, is more amusing than serious. The U. S. Consul General however, has shown his usual good sense in refusing to have anything to do with the affair. No one knows better than Mr. Seward that our interests are in common in China, and that an insult to one foreigner is an insult to all If the Americans have a difficulty and settle it promply and effectively, it is a gain for us as well as for them. If they as we, fail to exact redress where outrage and injustice have been perpetrated, we both suffer and with us all the other Treaty powers in China.

Progress in this country does not mean the progress of any one nation in preference to another, but the common advance of all. And a backward step taken by one can not fail to be prejudicial to the interests of the other Treaty powers

It has been very fortunate for our credit in China that the negotiations in the present instance have been so admirably managed. It would be invidious to draw distinctions where both Consular and Naval men have acted so well together. Sir Rutherford Alcock may be also congratulated on his energetic action in the matter. It calls to mind the vigour and ability which characterised him in his younger days, and which it would seem he has not yet quite lost. He must now feel that he has struck the true key-note of our policy in China, which is, to exact redress for wrongs and outrages on the spot where they have been committed, and from the very men who have committed them, or instigated their commission.

While these proceedings have been occurring at Nanking, Lieutenant Commander Dunlop of H. M.'s *Dove* has been making a survey of the Grand Canal. He has been so active in this matter that, between Sunday morning and Tuesday evening he had examined over 60 miles of the Canal northward from the Yang-tsze, and ascertained the possibility of getting his gun-boat up as far as Kao-Yow. The survey had to be made in Chinese boats, as it was not considered safe to take the *Dove* into the Canal before its depth and width were accurately known.

Chinkiang, 12th Nov., 1868.

From another source we learn that Mr. Medhurst was expected to arrive at Chinkeang yesterday, and intended to at once proceed to Yangchow with an escort of 400 men, and some field pieces. A yamen has been there set apart for the use of himself and the Chinkeang and Shanghai Taotais, who accompany him. He will there, as we have remarked, investigate the case against the literati, and see all his demands carried into effect. His Excellency Ma paid a visit of courtesy to Mr. Medhurst on board the *Rodney*, after negotiations were concluded, and was received will all ceremony. He was taken to, and from the shore in the steamer *Faust*.

FORMOSA.

The troubles in the north of Formosa have been satisfactorily terminated. On the evening of the 12th October, the British Acting Vice Consul Mr. T. W. Holt called for a volunteer to cross over to the main land in a small cargo boat. The call was immediately responded to by Mr. Maher, one of the Customs tide-waiters. The boat reached the main land in safety, and Mr. Maher delivered his despatches to the Senior Naval Officer at Foochow. Owing to the boisterous state of the weather, the gunboat H. M. S. *Janus* could not cross over for a week, at the end of which time she arrived at Taiwan simultaneously with the U. S. gunboat *Aroostook* from Amoy. Negotiations were immediately entered into, and after four or six days the following terms were concluded between H. B. M. Vice Consul and the Chinese Authorities.

1. The Tam-sui-ting shall on the 27th October address a despatch to the Haikwan stating that the affront offered at Banca to the Vice Consul's card, has been punished by the dismissal of the offending servants, and that had the Tam-sui-ting been present in Banca at the time, the servants would never have dared to use such words, or to act as they did.

2. The assault on Messrs. Kerr and Bird by the Hwangdau was decidedly wrong. Four of the principal ringleaders have been taken and punished, and during the space of one month from this date will be kept in cangues in front of the Tam-sui-ting's office.

3. The Tam-sui-ting shall issue a proclamation instructing the people to be on friendly terms with foreigners, and to conduct their business with them amicably. Three copies will be issued to-morrow, one to be given to Messrs. Dodd and Co., which they may cause to be cut on stone, one to be put up in the public street, and the third to be delivered to Mr. Holt. H. B. M. acting Vice Consul.

4. Hwang-chwang-shi (Mansoon) had no right to the property in dispute, and in taking it upon herself to lease it without the necessary regard for the opinions and desires of her relative, has committed a grave fault for which she must pay a fine of $3,000 within the next half month. His Excellency the Haikwan guaranteeing the amount.

5. Messrs. Dodd and Co. are requested to send in an account for certain pieces of goods etc., which were lost during the time of the assault, and since then, in order that the value may be made good to them. For the assault on Messrs. Kerr and Bird the Hwang-clan has been fined $1,000.

7. At Banca there are only police runners. It is thence necessary to inform the head of the people that they must exercise their authority over the people of their respective wards, and must cause friendly relations to be maintained with foreigners; and supposing any troubles eventually arise, the matter must immediately be reported at the Tam-sui-ting's office, in order that it may be impartially investigated by him, in conjunction with the Vice Consul. A copy of the bond to be entered into by the head men shall be sent to the Vice Consul.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to Mr. T. W. Holt for the firmness and tact manifested in the late negotiation with the Chinese authorities. The demands, as above enumerated, are but a slight modification of the original. The disturbances at Takao, and the result of the proceedings connected with the recent assault on Foreigners at Yang-chow, have proved that these outrages can only be dealt with in a firm and decided manner, and there is no doubt that the presence of the men-of-war aided to inforce the punishment of the criminals.

There is reason to believe that General Le Gendre U.S. Consul at Amoy, who came across in the *Aroostook* immediately on hearing of the disturbances, to watch over American interests, was consulted by the Chinese authorities, and that he took great interest in the proceedings.

JAPAN.

The *Hiogo and Osaka Herald* hears it rumoured that the Japanese Government has entered into a contract with a firm in in Yokohama for the laying down of a railroad between Kobe and Osaka. When will the Chinese show a similar gleam of intelligence? The same paper says,—The British Steamer *Filipino* was sold a day or two ago by Messrs. Glover & Co. Osaka to Prince Awa for the sum of 98 600 rios. This vessel is the sixty-third that has been sold to the Japanese by Messrs. Glover & Co.

The *Japan Gazette* hears rumours of trouble at the Loo-choo Islands, caused by the Northerners, but cannot yet learn their origin, or further particulars. It is by no means improbable, as they belong to Prince Satsuma, and it would be easy to make a diversion in that direction. Complaints are made by merchants of obstruction to trade offered by the Osaka Customs' authorities. They say—

"The Osaka authorities have placed obstacles in the way of the transit of produce, and this is admitted we understand by the officials at Kobe, who explain it as an attempt of the Custom House at the former place to secure for that establishment transit dues in addition to those hitherto paid in Kobe, by the Japanese upon all goods sold to foreigners at the latter port. The result is that as the native dealers are unwilling to pay the double tax, their produce is detained at Osaka."

The accusation is, however, repelled by the Commissioner of Trade, who says

"There is no advantage to be gained by obstructing one class of merchants and favouring the other, whose interests are identical. This place has not long been open, and the people do not yet know its trading capacities, and therefore it is that only a small quantity of produce is as yet sent to Kobe."

When it becomes better known as a trading mart, he predicts vastly increasing business. The Portuguese Consul has been to Hakodadi to examine into the case of the coolie ship which lately drifted to that port, and has gathered further particulars which tend to confirm belief that she is the *Cayalti*, from Pacasmayo to Callao, which never arrived at her destination.

"The intelligence that has reached M. Loureiro regarding the barque *Cayalti* is, that she left Callao in January of this year with 50 or 60 coolies on board, who had been shipped from Macao to that port in the *Esperanza* (which will account for the appearance of the coolie ticket to which we have already alluded), and were then transhipped on board the *Cayalti* for one of the Northern ports on the coast, distance about three days' sail, some merchandise, and about $15,000 of treasure. Several other vessels left port at the same date, and notwithstanding that the weather had been fine, and the other ships duly reached their different destinations, yet nothing has since been heard of the *Cayalti*. Another suspicious circumstance regards the treasure. We hear that prior to the arrest of the coolies at Hakodate, some six hundred Peruvian Mexicans had been exchanged by them with the natives, at the rate of two Peruvians to the Mexican dollar. Now, how could coolies be honestly in possession of such an amount of silver coin? Again, the anxiety displayed to get rid of the coin at a tremendous sacrifice in the rate of exchange, further tends to criminate them in the serious charge."

A bucket bearing the name "*Cayalti*" has also been found on board. More marks of blood have been noticed, tending to confirm the impression of murder and piracy.

HANKOW.

The Dedication of the Consular Church, St. John the Evangelist, took place on Saturday, 7th November. The Bishop of Victoria arrived in Hankow on Wednesday night 4th November by the *Fire Queen*, accompanied by the Revd. C. Atkinson the Chaplain at Kinkiang, whom His Lordship purposed ordaining priest. On their arrival, the Building Committee were of opinion the new Church might be prepared by Saturday for Dedication, and used on that occasion for the Ordination; and Mr. Aitken and Mr. Assiter waited on the Bishop with a communication to that effect. These gentlemen made great efforts in superintending the arrangements, and to them the thanks of the Community are due for the forward state in which the building was found upon the occasion. The morning was somewhat unfavorable, owing to a drizzling rain; but at 11 o'clock the leading members of the Community had assembled in the new Church. The Consul of the U. S. A. and the Prussian Consul accompanied H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Caine, who received the Bishop at the West Door, and requested him to dedicate the Church to the public worship of Almighty God, according to the rites of the Church of England. The Bishop signifying his assent, headed the Clergy and gentlemen present, and proceeded up the middle aisle to the Communion table, repeating alternately with the congregation the XXIV psalm. A suitable address and prayer were then read by the Bishop, according to the custom of consecration of Churches in England. The 100th Psalm was effectively sung by the Church Choir. The Bishop preached from 1 Pet V.4. "And when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away." The Sermon partook of a charge to the Clergy present, especially to the Candidate about to be ordained, and the Congregation for whose use the Church was dedicated. The ordination then took place, the Revd. Canon McClatchie, Consular Chaplain, presenting the Candidate, who with the Rev. A. Hoching of the American Episcopal Church, assisted the Bishop in the laying on of hands. The Service was very solemn and impressive. We believe every Missionary in Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang were present, including the Revd. Messrs. John and Bryson of the London Missionary Society, the Revd. Messrs. Cox, Scarborough and Napier of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and others. The offertory toward the building fund amounted to about Tls. 80.

We have been favored with the following account of the circumstances under which the St. John's Church, Hankow, was built. When finished, the Consular Church at this port together with that opened last year at Kinkiang will present most favorable instances of the zeal and devotion of English Churchmen, in providing, on the Yangtsze, Churches and Services according to the order of the Church of their native land.

The amount collected for the Building Fund was Tls. 5,900, one-half of which was raised by voluntary subscription among the community, and the balance by a grant in aid from H. B. M.'s Government. A supplementary subscription has since been made among the residents at the port, for the purpose of laying off and fencing the Church compound, which has a circumference of nearly 1,000 feet. Tls. 270 was raised by this means. The Church is built from plans by Mr. Wm. Kidner of Shanghai. In its earlier stages the building was superintended by Mr. Hugh Morrison, who has since gone home. The clearing of the ground and pile-driving were commenced in January 1868. There was at first considerable delay owing to the want of proper materials, chiefly stone for the foundation; and the foundation stone was not formally laid till 24th June. The stone was laid by Mr. W. H. Medhurst, late H. B. M. Consul at Hankow, and now of Shanghai. After 24th June the work progressed rapidly, but in September another delay took place in consequence of the non-arrival of the wood for the internal fittings, and the shingles for the roof. These had unfortunately been shipped from Shanghai in a lorcha which took two months to come up, instead of by steamer. The absence of these materials delayed the work six to eight weeks. There is accommodation for about 170. The permanent pulpit, altar, rails, etc., were made at home. A separate subscription, amounting to £150 sterling, was made here in July last for the purchase of these articles. The contract for the erection of the Church is Tls. 5,100, which will leave a balance on the sum originally collected (Tls. 5,900) of about Tls. 800. It is considered that this balance will about liquidate all extra expenses, and that when the work is completed, the deficiency, if any, will be trifling.

The Bishop of Victoria left Hankow by the *Fire Queen* Steamer, and preached in Kiukiang Church on Sunday afternoon last, when nearly the whole Community attended the Service.

His Lordship has now arrived in Shanghai, where we hear he has during the week the following engagements. The Dedication of the Shanghai new Burial Ground. A confirmation of Chinese Converts, and a Meeting of the British and foreign Bible Society. The Bishop leaves for Japan in the *Costa Rica*. But he has offered to return to Shanghai from Yoko-

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hama if the new Trinity Church, which is now fast approaching completion, can be prepared for Dedication early in December.

NOTES ON CENTRAL AND NORTHERN MANCHURIA.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES. — Manchuria may be said to lie within N. Latitude 39° and 49° and East Longitude 120° and 135°. These lines embrace the limits in both directions, but the bulk of the country lies like a parallelogram across the map North-East by South-West, and measures approximately 800 miles in length, and 500 miles in breadth.

It is bounded on the South by the Gulf of Pe-cheli and the highlands of Corea; on the East by the River Usuri; which divides it from the newly acquired Russian territory; on the North by the Amoor, and the West by the Rivers Nonni, Soongari and the South Western Palisades. It is divided into three provinces viz., Liao-tung, Kirin and Tsi-tsi-hrr, or to suit English ears the southern, central and northren provinces.

In a former paper I endeavoured to give you some account of southern Manchuria* and now I beg to forward some notes taken during a long journey through the central and northern portions of the country. For the sake of clearness and brevity I shall leave details for another place, and give first an outline of my route, and then speak of the various things which appear worthy of remark under separate heads.

Starting from Yingtze, the port of Newchwang, we travelled North East to Moukden, thence N. by W. to Ta-kwho-mun. Passing through this gate we entered Eastern Mongolia and travelled N. by E. to Kwan Ching-tze. Here we diverged N. by W. to Petu-wa and thence Eastward to Ashe-hoh.

From this our route lay East by North till we reached San Sing on the Soongari, the last town in this direction in the Chinese Empire. The Russians have surveyed the river down this length and have twice or thrice visited this place, so that our explorations and theirs have met; and the whole of this quarter of Asia may now be considered as known. Our intention was to proceed from here due South to Wingata; but finding there was no cart road, only a dangerous bridle path not even used by mandarin runners, with no accommodation; and also ascertaining that boats would occupy too long a time, with no population to work amongst; we were forced to retrace our steps a portion of the way, and then proceeded South to Kirin, thence home via the cities of Kai-Yuen, Tie-ling, and Moukden, having travelled in all about 1,400 or 1,500 English miles. Reserving my remarks on eastern Mongolia for another occasion I shall confine myself to Manchuria.

KIRIN OR CENTRAL MANCHURIA.

Kirin is bounded on the North by the Soongari, on the East by the Usuri and Russian territory, on the South by Corea and Liau-tung, on the West by the Soongari and a line of palisades, which, by the way, like the other palisades, exist only on the map and in the imagination of H. I. M. the Emperor of China.

There is a sort of gate at the passes, and a ditch or shadow of a fence for a few yards on each side; but you may ride round and round the whole affair!

The Russians estimate this province at 135,000 square miles in area.

SURFACE. — Like Southern Manchuria, Central Manchuria may be divided into two portions, the one a level prairie country, and the other mountainous; only the two portions are very unequal in size, the former being all comprised in the N. E. corner, within the brink of the Soongari, while all to the East of a line drawn from Ta-fa-mun through A-sho-hoh, and on N. E. to the Soongari, as well as the remainder of the province in South and West, is full of hills of various magnitude.

CONFIGURATION OF THE COUNTRY. — Judging from the character of the Mountain ranges, and flow of the Rivers, it appears that the country slopes from East to West and from South to North; the course of the Soongari river marking its lowest point from which it again begins to ascend towards the North and West. So that Central Manchuria and Northern Manchuria is just one huge basin, corrugated by several mountain ranges, with their respective streams; the mouth of the basin lying towards the North East.

CLIMATE.—The extremes of climate are more marked than in Southern Manchuria, but by no means so excessive as to interfere with agriculture. The winter begins about the close of October and ends at the close of March, and the other seasons are proportionately narrowed. But the shortness of the time is compensated, as elsewhere, by the rapidity of growth and maturity. In the absence of thermometrical observations I took a note of the state of agriculture as I passed through the various places, which will help to give some idea of the climate.

Place.	1868.	Spring Wheat.	Millet.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Trees—Willow.	Trees—Elm and Birch.	Dockwood.	Dandelion.	Wild Flowers.	Opium.	Indigo and Tobacco.	Hemp.
Petuna	May 12	1½ inch	Sowing	Sowing	Planting	Buds just bursting	Buds just bursting	4 to 6 inches	In full blade	A few out	Preparing ground	Preparing ground	Sowing.
Ashe-hoh	" 16	2 to 2½ inches	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nearly full leaf	Nearly full leaf	In full blade			Sown	Sown	Do.
N.E. of Oshe-hoh	" 20	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	In blossom	Crowfoot, butter-cups, and many wild flowers out.	Do.	Do.	
N. of Sungair	" 21	1½ inch	Do.	Do.		Fully out	Fully out	Do.	Do.		Grass good	Grass good	Do.
							Oak do.						Do.
							Hawthorn in leaf.						Just visible.
Sanshing	"		Do.	Do.		Do.		Pears in blossom	Do.			Do.	
N. of Sungair	" 23	2½ inches	Just bruirding	Just visible		Do.		Do.	Do.		Grass good	Do.	2 inches.
Ashe-hoh	" 30	4 inches	Bruirded	1½ inch	Garlic, spinach and onions in market.	Do.	Do. ¼ leaf	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do.	
							Do. good leaf						
La-iin	June 2	6 inches	2½ inches	2½ inches		Hoeing in fields	Hoeing in fields	Do.	Do.		Opium up	Bruirded	3 inches.
Kirin	" 5	Everything up.	Just bruirding	In all directions.	Elder trees in blossom.	Hawthorn in blossom.	Scotch thistle in blossom.						
S. of Kirin	" 8	Woods in full luxuriance.	Wild flowers, geranium, forget me not, pomponnel, flowering peperwint, nettles, ferns, &c.										
Sinu-ku-shau	" 9	Fields luxuriant.	Hoeing.	First wild rose to-day.	Pulse in a good bunch.	Millet 2 inches.							
Ta-ke-man	" 12	Hoeing.	Hills green to the summit.	Millet 6 to 8 inches.	Wild roses in all directions.	Cotton 2 inches.							

We found ice still hanging on edges of deep wells North of the Soongari; and I wore my topcoat in the cart in the early part of the day during the whole journey, till we reached Kirin. The table of annual temperature for the port of Newchwang which I gave in a former paper will also help, for if allowance be made for diminution of mean temperature throughout the year, it will give you a comparatively good idea of the distribution of heat and cold. There appears to be a more regular, and general distribution of rain in the central than in the southern Province. When travelling here, hardly a day passed without a shower or two, just like April showers at home, refreshing the earth, and succeeded by pleasant sunshine.

THE MOUNTAIN RANGES.—The chief of the mountain ranges in Central Manchuria is that called the Shan-alin mountains. Their highest Peaks lie on the South East of Kirin, where they reach a tremendous height, ranging from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, their summits being covered with perpetual snow and glaciers. From this point they run North-East and South-West. Towards the North-East they form the water-shed of the Hurka and the Usuri, and afterwards the Soongari and Usuri, and towards the North-West they form the boundary of the plain of Newchwang, and the back bone of the promontory. These mountains sometimes rise into hills of great beauty and grandeur, as for instance in the hills of one thousand Peaks near Hai-Chung, the hills near Sih-Yuen and the range from Fung Whan to the Korean gate. Another range of mountains runs through a portion of Northern Manchuria, crosses into central Manchuria about 80 miles East of A-She-hoh, proceeds South by West parallel to the river Hurka, forming a second water shed, then continues its march past Kirin on towards Moukden, where the hills gradually subside into the plain.

A third range of mountains lies in the Russian territories east of the Usuri and the Amoor. Their highest peaks run parallel to the sea, and not far distant from it. So that the streams which flow eastward are not to be compared in size and volume to those which flow westward, and pour their waters into the Usuri and Amoor. This range as a rule appears to be higher than those west of it. (Dividing the mountains into ranges, we do not wish them to be looked at as single ranges, but rather separate mountain districts, lying in the specified directions, and often forming mountain masses where the mountains appear to be tumbled about in all quarters.)

It will thus be seen that the prevailing direction of the ranges coincides with that of southern Manchuria, Shantung, and indeed China in general. One peculiarity of the mountains in this region deserves notice. We repeatedly came on isolated hills in the plains, often perfect cones. These sometimes lie in a line about 15 or 20 miles distant from one another, as for instance, Sian-ku-shan and Ta-ku-shan, north of Kirin; and sometimes are dotted over the plain like dish covers on the table. But whether in range or solitary beauty, they have a family likeness. The conical configuration prevails, and this shape, together with the peculiarity just noted, extends not only over Manchuria, but into China, affording a still further proof of their geological identity.

THE GREAT RIVERS.—Corresponding to the three chains of mountains are three great rivers, viz.: the Soongari, the Hurka and the Usuri.

The Soongari or, *sinice*, the Soong-whakiang, viz.: the Pine-blossom river, which is by far the most important, both in reference to length of course, volume of water and extent of basin, takes its rise on the north-western side of the Shom-a-lin mountains and proceeds in a direction N. by W. receiving a great many tributaries from the surrounding hills, and sweeps past Kirin—a majestic river. Passing Kirin its course lies N. by W. till it passes through the palisades about lat. 44° 30′, where it enters Mongolia and takes a decided north-westerly direction. This it continues till it passes Pe-tuna where it receives the river Nonni and then turns round and flows East by North gradually diverging northwards till it joins the Amoor, or rather till the Amoor joins it, for, I am inclined to think that it should be looked upon as the parent stream, inasmuch as it has at least an equal, if not a larger volume of water, and moreover maintains its former direction after its junction with the Amoor. Its flow is not uniform. Swifter and more compressed about Kirin, it becomes wider and more sluggish after entering the Mongolian steppes. In this quarter it sometimes spreads out over one mile in width, with an average depth of about 3 or 4 feet. Here and there it forms numerous islets and sometimes divides into two branches, which flow nearly parallel having a belt of fine land between them. Nor does its volume increase in proportion to the length of its flow, owing to the nature of the country and consequent absorption.

We crossed it at four different places, first at Petuna, where we found it about 1½ miles in width, but having only an average depth of water of about three feet. The second time about lat. 128. 12 E. where we found it about 400 yards wide, and deeper than we could ascertain with the means we had in our possession; certainly over 20 feet. The third place was at Sanging where we found it compressed into a deep rapid river. The fourth place was on our return journey, a little north of Kirin, where we found it about 300 yards wide and an average depth of at least 12 feet. In the centre, we could not touch the bottom as we passed over. This speaks of the great height of the hills in that quarter, for we were not much above 80 miles from its source as the crow flies. Travelling parallel to its course in Mongolia, and northern Manchuria, we thus saw a good deal of it. There were a good many 3rd and 4th class junks here and there on its waters; and it is navigable up to Kirin and beyond it for some distance; and were it not for these shallows it might be a very serviceable river during the season in which it is open. It is reported to have a yearly rise and fall of sixteen feet; of course, I cannot speak positively on this point. One thing I can say that re-crossing it at place No. 2, I found the waters had fallen several feet without any obvious reason. As it is, a good deal of produce is carried down the stream, but owing to the immense bend or link which the river makes, goods are generally conveyed in carts from San Sing, A-She-hoh and the northern markets, to Kirin; and of course the carts also take return cargoes; and so reduce the traffic on the river.

The Russians have proceeded up this river in steamers as far as long. 127° E. Some say they have been as far as Kirin, but of this I cannot speak positively.

THE USURI.—The river next in point of size to the Soongari is the Usuri. It rises about Lat. 44 Long. 131 E. receiving numerous tributaries of more or less importance, and after a course of about 500 miles pours its waters into the Amoor.

At first it partakes more of the nature of a mountain torrent, but it gradually loses this character, and after reaching Soon-ga-chan it enters a wide plain. Passing this it again flows through a mountainous district for about 100 miles, when it enters a prairie country, and thus through swamps and steppes flows onward to the Amoor. For a full account of this river "See Veninkofs Exploration of the Usuri" in Ravenstein p 234-259.

THE HURKA.—The third river is the Hurka or the Mootwan-hoh, (the river of the Moo-twan flower) as the Chinese call it. It rises about Lat. 45 Long. 128·30, not far from the source of the Soongari; takes a northerly direction; passes by Ninguta; receives two important tributaries from the west, one from the east, and then debouches into the Soongari at Som Sing. Here at its junction we found it almost 200 yards wide, with a good volume of water. At this city we found several small junks, all the way from Ninguto, trading with the merchants, proving that the river was navigable so far. The people told us that the country through which it flowed was full of large torrents, and huge mountains covered with foliage to the summits, and that there was no population on the banks, only here and there solitary huts of Ginsing seekers and hardly any of the soil cultivated.

THE GREAT HIGHWAYS.—While treating of Southern Manchuria, I spoke of the highways which ran through this portion of the country, and thus I need say no more of the chief roads. I may only add that there are good roads from Kirin to Kwang-chung-tze, from Kwang-chung-tze to A-sho-hoh, and from Petuna to A-sho-hoh, as well as many minor roads intersecting the country. They are of the same character as those in the south, and are also provided with good inns.

THE GENERAL ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY. —Travelling from Petuna eastward the country presents one huge level plain, only broken by very insignificant undulations. Considerable patches of this prairie are cultivated; especially in the vicinity of hamlets; but the rest is just a sea of tall grass waving in the wind, with little brushwood and few trees.

But the monotony of the steppes is more than compensated by the variety, beauty and often boldness of the mountain districts. Here you have everything that can lend a charm to the landscape—hills and valleys, woods and streams in ever changing aspects. The luxuriance of the vegetation is remarkable. In Shantung and on the Manchurian promontory the tops of the hills are as bare as bald heads, the vegetation gradually increasing as you descend, like a sprinkling on the cheeks; but in Central Manchuria the hills are as green as in Scotland, and in many places cultivated to their very summit. Moreover, far north towards San-sing, we crossed over a high mountain ridge with Oaks and Elms, and Willow trees of huge size, and having crossed the Soongari at Long. 128° entered Northern Manchuria. Our route lay along the plains on the North side

* See "North-China Herald," December, 31st, 1867.

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for about 100 miles; here we could see the country in the South, and I confess it amazed me to find the hills on the banks of the river, and the high peaks stretching far behind, covered with trees of such a size, and foliage so profuse that I could compare it to nothing but those beautiful islands in the East Indian Archipelago, clothed from head to foot with luxuriant vegetation, only of a different character. Trying to account for it, the thought struck me that the severe frost for four or five months every year must freeze and retain the moisture in those hills; so that when the sun asserts its power the trees are at once supplied with abundance of water. In Shantung and other places where there is little frost, comparatively, the sun constantly beating upon the hills evaporates all the moisture, precludes vegetable life, and so leaves their tops bare and bleak, standing out against the sky. Again, in some places the forests are impenetrable, and in other places as, for instance, in the high road from Kirin to Ninguta, so dense that the traveller goes for miles without even being able to see the sun. Swamps are also met with, often of a considerable extent.

THE CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION.—The bulk of the people is Chinese. They are either immigrants or the descendants of immigrants from the Northern Provinces. They have settled along the lines of the great highways, and are found in hamlets, villages and towns of greater or lesser magnitude all along these routes. Fresh settlers increase their numbers year by year. And as the Government encourage them by giving them land at nominal prices, they are creeping out on each side, gradually reclaiming the waste ground and forest land in their neighbourhood. But it will take long before any impression can be made on so vast a country. These Chinese carry their industrial habits and local manners and customs with them; so that Manchuria is just China extended out. One differential feature strikes you; they are healthier and stronger than their countrymen in the south, the result not only of the climate, but also of the abundance, variety, and cheapness of food.

A good proportion of Mahommedans are found amongst them. These religionists keep themselves distinct from the Chinese. In every town of any importance they have their mosques, Eating House etc.; sometimes they live in a separate locality, and foster a strong clannish feeling. In some places they form a considerable percentage, as for instance in Kirin, where they have three mosques. They are well disposed towards foreigners and showed us every civility. They claim kindred with us, say they are from the west, worship the same God, and have the same characteristics as I have described in papers on Shangtung and Shan-si. Foreign travellers would do well always to enquire for them, when they will get rooms much cleaner, and food much more palatable, than at heathen inns I confess I was not prepared to find these people in such numbers so far North. Surely there is some significance in the fact that we find monotheists of Arabian and Persian decent scattered in separate communities everywhere throughout China. We ought to cultivate their acquaintance more.

THE MANCHUS.—The Manchus are in the minority. Moreover there is some difficulty in distinguishing between them and their invaders. Those of them who live in the central province, have settled down to agriculture or other definite pursuits, and in dress, manners, customs and language follow the Chinese. Their features are very much alike—their frames a shade coarser and stronger; sometimes their guttural language indicates their descent, but in general it is only by enquiry that you can learn to what people they belong. Their women have large feet, but this is not always a sign of Manchu origin, for many of the celestials have got sense enough, when removed from the restraints of fashion, to discard this atrocious custom. The Manchu language is not much cultivated. The boys first learn the Chinese characters and read the Chinese classics, and then those who from position or prospects, deem it necessary, go to some of the Manchu schools in the district cities. Of roving Manchus I met none, and am inclined to think this romantic propensity has entirely died out. I met several companies of Manchu soldiers returning from the wars. They belonged to Northern Manchuria, and were much less civilized in appearance; still they appeared to belong to families who pursued agriculture, and I understood some of them to say they were returning to resume their work in the fields.

THE NUMBER OF THE POPULATION.—Every man forms a different estimate of the number of the population, and it is somewhat difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. The districts along the great highways are populous enough, and a traveller is liable to be misled, but when you discover that beyond these there are very few inhabitants, you are guided in your calculations, and are forced to set down the population as not greater than, say, two millions, or so.

CITIES & CHIEF TOWNS—KIRIN.—Kirin is the capital of the province. It is most beautifully situated, more so than any city I have visited in China. Ich-hob has many points of great attraction; Kalgan in several respects commands the admiration of all; Tsing Chow-foo in Shantung is picturesquely situated, Toong-kwan stands in a fine situation with the Yellow River guarding it on two sides; but Kirin far surpasses them all. It lies at the foot of hills which form about three fourths of a circle around it. The open space on the South is occupied by the Soongari—a fine majestic river—sweeping past it, and then making its way through a valley northwards. Opposite the city it is about three hundred yards broad, and when I was there it was as placid as a summer lake, and as blue as the sky above; forming a most beautiful contrast with the city and fields beyond. The city itself is not equal to the situation. Had Moukden such a position it would be a noble place; as it is, the streets are narrow and irregular; the shops low in roof, inferior in style, the best being but second and third rate in character. One great street runs east and west, but not in a direct line, curving here and there. A portion of the South side of the street is built on wooden piles stretching on into the river, reminding one of Southern cities. Another great street runs north and south, and there are a great many cross streets branching off at irregular intervals. Though the shops are inferior, yet when you pass through the archways which lead to the large warehouses you find many of the squares very tastefully ornamented. In the place where we lived, one side was occupied with flower-pots ranged in tiers one above another, with flowers from the south, such as Roses, Geraniums and a variety of flowering shrubs. In front of the main door were tanks with gold and silver fish, and a little further removed was a vine in tressels, just beginning to open its leaves. The walls are low, very inferior, having a castellated top built of bricks the lower part being composed of mud. The gates were somewhat lofty compared to the wall, and striking enough at a distance; but were only painted wood and made for show. Recently built, these walls and gates had a better appearance than they will present when they have lived through one or two seasons of bad weather.

One peculiarity deserves special notice; the streets were all paved with sawn wooden blocks, which cannot fail to make a strange impression on the traveller; the dull sound, as the carts pass over, so different from the usual rattling, makes him feel in reality that he is in a different region than China proper, where wood is so expensive The Chinese name for Kirin is Chwen-Chong or "the naval yard" par excellence—A large number of boats and small junks being built in this place.

A-SHE-HOH.—The city next in importance to Kirin is A-she-hoh. This city lies 30 miles south of the Soongari, and is situated on the slopes of a gentle descent which leads to the river from which it takes its name. It consists of one long street about one and a half miles, with many branching lanes; there are a large number of shops and a good deal of country business done there, but the shops are all third and fourth rate; and we found great variety of porcelain and other ornamental things from the south exposed for sale. There are said to be 1,800 families of Mahomedans in the neighbourhood; they have one mosque which was burned down by rebels in 1866 because they sided with the people in defence of the place. The population of this city is about 30,000 or 40,000.

PETUNA.—The third city is Petuna, called Sing Chung by the Chinese. It lies on the N. E. bank of the Soongari, and is a city of good size. It consists of two large streets which run north and south and east and west. The cross forms the chief market and there is a good deal of business in the place. The shops are like those in A-She-hoh and the place rather dirtier. There are a great many Mahommedans, they have a fine mosque which we visited at daylight. The population of the place I should take to be 30,000 or so.

SAN SING.—Sansing the last town in Chinese territory lies on the south bank of the Soongari, on the east bank of the Hurka and the south west bank of the Kung-hoh, having water on three sides of it. It consists of one long street about two thirds of a mile, running east and west, and two shorter streets running north and south. The shops are fourth class. The trade chiefly country trade. Not a few are engaged in sending boats down the Soongari to the Amoor, with provisions for the sparse settlers scattered there. Others barter with the fish skin Tartar tribes, who visit them periodically. There are sixty familes of Mahommedans. They have a mosque which has suffered from a recent flood but is now under repair.

LA-LIN is situated about 120 miles North of Kirin, it is a market two of about 15,000 or 20,000 people. The walls enclose a large space.

NINGUTA is about the size of La-lin, and is not of much commercial importance as yet. The small business which is carried on is transacted in the suburbs.

Besides these five district cities as they may be called, there are other towns of greater or lesser importance. Chief among them appear to be.

SHWANG CHING PU about 45 miles West of A-She-hoh. It is walled round, and consists of two long steets North and South and East and West. They are about five li long and full of large inns, and dirty beyond description.

AI-LA-KIAR or Ta Seng Oula lies about 25 miles North of Kirin and consists of one long street, and a few short ones running East and West. It has a few good shops, but the trade is of little importance. There are the ruins of an old great city in the vicinity.

KU-YU-SHU,—somewhat North of Kirin, may also be referred to, but this is only a market town.

THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.—The height and luxuriance of the tall grass in the prairie grounds, in the N.E. corner of the province, speaks volumes for the fertility of the soil in that quarter. While I was there it was just bursting into beauty; but independent witnesses in the extreme east, near Hun-chun and Passiet, and also in the west, assured me that the grass often reaches three, four and five feet, and sometimes entirely overtops the traveller, leaving him like the fabled mermaid in the depths of the ocean, to make his way among waving swathes.

The huge forest and meadow lands are different in character, but equally fertile. In one part we saw them making a deep cutting with the view of repairing the road.

The soil was extremely rich—a magnificent fat loam—apparently formed of milleniums of leaves. After the trees and brushwood are removed, little trouble is needed to secure plentiful crops. So much for sterile Manchuria. I took some notes of the quantity produced, which I hoped to subjoin; but the grain and land measures vary so much, that I find it would be futile to attempt even an approximation.

(To be continued.)

MR. T. T. COOPER'S JOURNEY.

The following letter, written to Mr. Hogg by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Thibet, gives fuller particulars of Mr. T. T. Cooper's late adventures than we were able to condense into our leader yesterday morning. We need hardly remind our readers that the writer has shown great and continued kindness to Mr. Cooper, during his travels in the West of China. We must explain that the "Ouy-si" he speaks of, is the city we have written of as "Wei-si."

D.S. Tà Tsién-loû, 21st September, 1868.

To the most honourable J. Hogg, Esq.
H.I.M.'s Consul at Shanghai.

SIR,—Shall I say happily or unfortunately? I dare not pronounce, myself, though fully convinced that the meanest event no less than the greatest one has its reason in the inscrutable wisdom of God. Leaving the decision of this case to your judgment, I give you the fact as it stands before me: Mr. Cooper has been driven back from Yûnnân, and totally unable to pursue his travel without an evident peril of assassination, he returned to us and arrived yesterday, at half-past six in the afternoon, to his small hotel in Tà Tsién-loû.

Some days before, sir, I told you that I feared not, for our good friend and bold traveller, the machiavelic doings of Chinamen; fearing only the pride and violent temper of Mahomedans. I have been completely mistaken, as you will see by this brief relation of Mr. Cooper's misfortunes. As far as I can understand his mind, he will be glad and undoubtedly happy if the hand of a friend on the very theatre of the events, does supply his own, too much weakened at this moment to write anything of some length and accuracy In speaking so, I do not mean that Mr. Cooper is sick or in a dangerous state of health; far from it, he has his cheerfulness, his wit nearly the same as same months before; but he has not the same strength, and wants manifestly eight or ten days to divert himself, and recomfort his spirit. I could not choose in Shanghai a more agreeable correspondent to myself, nor a more sympathising friend to Mr Cooper's undertaking, than Mr. Hogg. Consequently I beg to be allowed to present him the following little notice:—

Leaving Bathang on the 3rd of June; as I wrote to Mr. Lemonnier some weeks ago, Mr. Cooper and his little caravan ten or twelve days after reached A-ten-tse; the first Chinese station of some importance in the province of Yûnnan. The only danger in the way, but a very serious one, was to be starved by hunger; the natives by fear of Lama-priests being unwilling at any rate to sell anything to a European traveller. as we know by a long and painful experience; so that Mr. Cooper found himself one day (forgive this humble particularity) obliged to take away a small lamb from a flock passing over the public road, and, though offering four times its value in money, the Lamas were inexorable. Thus he and his brave interpreter were driven on to A-ten-tse starving with hunger. Resting a day here, he continued on his way to Ouy-si, paying a passing visit to our Missionaries, who are living on the east bank of the Lan-tsang-kiang, and on the 23rd of June arrived at Ouy-si. Here, having visited the Chief Mandarin and obtained a good passport for Ta-li, he passed on and reached Tong-lân, the residence of the Si-fan chief who, up to this time, had been acting as a Mandarin for both Mahomedans and Imperialists. But unhappily one day or two before Mr. Cooper's arrival, this chief with his tribe had come over entirely to the Imperialists, and refused to give Mr. Cooper a passport, bidding him return to Ouy-si and wait until the country was more settled. Thus brought to a stand still, Mr. Cooper returned to Ouy-si, intending to remain there and abide the result of the forthcoming fight. From the time of his return to Ouy-si, troubles and dangers seem to have thickened around him. Attacked again, as he had been on his former visit, by the Chinese soldiers, he fled to the Ya-men of the chief Mandarin for protection; but this Mandarin (who from reports of my missionaries appears to be a good man) had left Ouy-si. Mr. Cooper was then obliged to appeal to the chief city Mandarin, the worker of all evil for him. This hypocrite and worthless officer, under the pretext of protecting Mr. Cooper from the soldiery, invited him to live in his Yamen. Having got him there, he had him confined in a small room guarded by his ruffian soldiers. He first asked a loan of money, nothing less than Tls. 2,500; then in company with two other Mandarins and a party of soldiers, entered Mr. Cooper's prison-room, demanding over again Tls. 2,500, his rifle, revolver, sword, and spy-glass as a loan. Having been very properly refused, he by violence attempted to take what he coveted, and only by recourse to his pistol does Mr. Cooper appear to have saved his remaining eighty taels. Some days after this, Mr. Cooper left the Ya-men, intending to return to Bathang. Towards night of the first day however, he was overtaken by Chinese soldiers and brought back to Ouy-si, and confined for seven days more in his former prison. But several chiefs of the Ly-sou, Ho-so, and Hou-koua tribes in the neighbouring of Ouy-si, interfered and demanded that Mr. Cooper should be set at liberty; and much to his delight, I suppose, these chiefs visited him in his prison and gave their assurance that he should not die in their country, which extends to one or two days from A-ten-tse. Thus released, Mr. Cooper, on the 6th of August, was evidently compelled to recommence his dangerous return to Bathang.

It appears that the Mandarins of Ouy-si, except perhaps the first military one, a general of brigade, named Liên-houan—廉煥 had the intention and purpose to put Mr. Cooper to death, him and his fellow travellers of course, and then to steal away all their little property; but they were afraid to kill him without the sanction of the chiefs I have spoken of. Such was doubtless the scheme and desire of the first city mandarin, whose name I will, Sir, quote here, and quote for universal execration; this wretch is officially called Tiên-tchâng-loô 田昌祿 in good Chinese. For clear and certain purpose of gaining their co-operation, the wicked Tiên-tchâng-loô invited them to a feast. But these poor savage chieftains, more prudent, just, and human than a greedy and proud pupil of Confucius, refused energetically their participation in so great and useless a crime; they knew too well that if this European traveller was killed in their country, his murder would be laid at their door, sooner or later. Mr. Cooper himself speaks of having received much kindness at the hands of the people of Ouy-si, many having sent him presents of eggs, fowls and fruits while imprisoned in the yamen. So

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many trials and difficulties, 37 days' of imprisonment, the bitter thought of such an advantageous undertaking rendered abortive by the malice of a worthless petty magistrate, were of a nature indeed to alter the strong temperament of Mr. Cooper. Consequently he became weak, black, meagre, and on his way back to Bathang he laid ill with fever several days in the house of the Hou-koua chieftain; but he had the consolation to be attended with great care and kindness by the chief's family.

I content myself, Sir, with these few remarks upon an event very significant in my eyes; you will see more clearly what kind of friends are many and many Chinese Mandarins for all Europeans at large; you will easily understand my great anxiety about the Christians and Missionaries we have in the very territory and, of course, in the hands of a wretch like Tièn Tcha'ng-loô. There are many other highly interesting circumstances, and numerous scientific observations, which I do not state here; Mr. Cooper will do it himself. This short account is plain enough, I hope, to make you truly informed of, and not too much uneasy about, the dangers and paramount difficulties encountered in his way by our bold prisoner of Ouy-si.

Happy to renew the assurance of my respect, on such a natural occasion, I beg to subscribe myself again,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MARY THERUVEAU,
Bishop of Sebastopolis,
Vic. Ap. of Thibet.

P. S.—I foresee a little objection. You will say, perhaps, was it right that Mr. Cooper should run the risk of passing the Imperial lines? I answer, perfectly right. We have at this moment in Tà-Tsién-loû many Chinese or Mahomedan merchants who have come directly from Ta-ly, Ho-kin, Ty-keang, A-ten-tse, Tchong-tien and other places in Chinese and Mahomedan territory, bringing with them their merchandise, paying only a heavy duty. There is no prohibition at all for Chinamen to pass from Imperial lines to Mahomedan towns, or vice versâ. I have passed myself oftentimes. Therefore Mr. Cooper offended not any Chinese law by endeavouring to reach Ta-ly. Moreover, this is proved by the fact itself of a very clear and formal passport given to him by the good general Liên-houân.

Correspondence.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CHINA.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—With the exception of Pompelly, whose investigations have been published in the Smithsonian contributions to knowledge, no professional geologist has made any portion of the Continent of Eastern Asia a special study. Scientists and Amateur geologists have elucidated several points of great interest, but this almost illimitable field remains as yet unexplored. The advent amongst us therefore, of a professional geologist of world-wide distinction, who contemplates making a geological survey of several provinces of China, is an event of economic not less than scientific interest.

It will be remembered that the first Prussian Embassy to China was accompanied by a geologist, Baron Richthofen, and that to prosecute his favorite study in Eastern Asia he detached himself from the Mission, and made explorations in this country and Japan. Subsequently he went to California, where he spent three years in the geological examination of the Pacific region of America.

Before coming to the East, the Baron had won for himself a high reputation as a geologist, in Europe; having been attached for several years to the Imperial survey of Austria. His work on the geology of a portion of the Tyrol has become a classic work in the Science.

The Review from which the foregoing facts have been derived, is devoted to a popular account of Richthofens' latest production, being a paper on the natural system of volcanic rocks (memoirs of the California Academy of Sciences, Part II. Vol. I. by F. Baron Richthofen Ph. Dr.) which contains a resumé of observations of an original and extremely interesting nature, which he made as a member of the Austrian Survey of the volcanic and metalliferous regions of Transylvania:—they were first published in the proceedings of the Reichsantatt. The volcanic regions of California and Nevada offered a still grander field for these studies, which field he cultivated with such success as to throw much light on questions connected with the most abstruse and difficult branch of geological science.

Baron Richthofen has the merit of having laid the foundation of a natural system of all the eruptive rocks of the globe; having accomplished, to no inconsiderable extent, for geology, what Judsien did for botany; and what Lavoisier did for the nomenclature of Chemistry. He proceeds not on the principle of making groups, but of finding them. His classification of a natural system of volcanic rocks (the classification of sedimentary transcends the faculty of the human intellect) is as follows:—

Order I:—Rhyolite.
Family 1 Nevadite, or granitic rhyolite.
2 Liparite, or porphyritic rhyolite.
3 Rhyolite proper, or lithoidic and Nyaline rhyolite.
Order II:—Trachyte.
Family 1 Sanidin-trachyte.
2 Oligoclase-trachyte.
Order III:—Propylite.
Family 1 Quartzose propylite.
2 Hornblendic propylite.
3 Augitic propylite.
Order IV:—Andesite.
Family 1 Hornblendic andesite.
2 Augitic andesite.
Order V:—Basalt.
Family 1 Dolerite.
2 Basalt.
3 Leucitophyre.

Baron Richthofen lately made, while on his way from Peking to Shanghai, a geological reconnaissance of the neighborhood of Chefoo, preparatory to an exploration of the mineral regions of Shantung in the ensuing spring. The intervening period will be devoted to a survey of the portions of the central provinces. Our hopes for the speedy development of the mineral wealth of China would be greatly encouraged by this mission, were it undertaken under Imperial auspices; but as it is purely a private enterprise, the explorer travelling at his own charges, the requisite appliances and the needful amount of time cannot, of course, be devoted to the enterprise. However, this private undertaking may, perchance, yet lead to an Imperial one. At least it will assuredly extend the domain of geological science, which, being undertaken by the learned Prussian can amore, will be his sufficient reward. The Asiatic Society would do well to secure, for its journal, one or more papers from the Baron whereby to enrich its pages.

D. J. MACGOWAN.

Shanghai, Nov. 9th, 1868.

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

November, 11th, 1868.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

KNOOP & Co. *vs.* BUTLER.

Claim of Tls. 124.61 for damage to cargo.

This case was against Captain Butler of the *Polmaise*, for damage to a cask of glue consigned to the plaintiffs, and shipped on board the *Polmaise* at London, on her previous voyage to Shanghai.

Mr. KNOOP, who represented the firm, stated that he held a Bill of Lading signed by the defendant, in which he acknowledges having received, in good order and condition, a cask of glue for shipment to Shanghai. When the cask was landed here, the glue was found to be useless; the plaintiffs immediately sent in a claim to the agents of the vessel, which Captain Butler repudiated, on the ground that it was delivered in like order; the plaintiffs contend that the cask was damaged on board the ship, and the contents thus injured; and now claim for it at the market value, as they were compelled to make local purchases to supply its place. They never took delivery of it.

Captain BUTLER said—he only signed for a cask, contents and weight unknown; that the only injury to it, was the head falling in through the heavy contents; and that the injury to the glue was caused by the heat in the tropics, which injury would have been obviated if the glue had been packed in sawdust as is usual.

Some question arose as to whether the wharf or the ship was liable; but this was settled by the wharf assistant stating that the wharf could only be held liable in a case where the article was delivered in good condition and suffered injury while in their hands.

Captain PATRIDGE proved that he surveyed the cask and found it all right, except the head, which had fallen in; he noticed that the package was too slight for the weighty contents; and also observed that the glue was in a solid mass; which must have been caused by the heat of the weather; the head of the cask being injured could make no difference to the state of the glue. The glue, he added, was only rendered unsaleable, it was still equally fit for use.

The COURT remarked that, on the face of the evidence, it could not see that the ship was liable; the real cause of the injury was the heat through which the vessel passed on her passage out. Verdict for the defendant.

MIXED COURT.

Before R. J. FORREST, Esq., & CHEN.

November 11th, 1868.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co., *v.* SUNKEE.

This was a claim on the part of the plaintiffs for recovery on short measurement of thirty-five bales of American Drills, purchased from the defendant and taken delivery of, from the godowns of Messrs. Frazar and Co. The defendant pleaded non-liability. The case stands thus, Sunkee purchased the drills in the first instance from Frazar and Co., and sold them to the plaintiffs without taking delivery from Frazar and Co., the purchasers intending them for shipment to Hankow. The cases on being opened there were found to contain 33 instead of 40 yard pieces, the rate at which they were bought; they had moreover been repacked in Shanghai. The plaintiffs claim the difference from Sunkee, who on the plea that they were Foreign Goods and had never passed through his hands, did not consider himself liable, and referred the plaintiff to Frazar and Co. The Court informed him that he would have to pay the difference to the plaintiffs, and then apply to Frazar and Co., for reimbursement.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. T. Hornby Evans has been elected Secretary to the Shanghai Club, in the place of Mr. Sams, who is leaving Shanghai.

At the sale of ponies, Thursday, at the Horse Bazaar, the following prices were realised:—"All Fours" Tls. 700 (bought in), "Atabal" Tls. 425, "Gagne-petit" Tls. 400, "Yella" Tls. 175, "B-flat" Tls. 110.

The Philharmonic Concert on Thursday evening went off admirably as usual. The programme was good and varied; and the evening's success augured well for the concerts to which we may look forward for the coming season.

At the sale of property held Thursday at Messrs. Maclean, Thorburn & Co.'s Offices, the premises in Peking road lately in the occupation of Messrs. Maertens, Latham & Co., and the dwelling in the occupation of Mr. Kidner were sold—the large three-storied, imported house for Tls. 10,000. Mr. Kidner's residence with a godown in the rear, for Tls. 12,000.

NEW PORTS.

The *China Mail* is informed on good authority that the number of open ports is shortly to be increased. Wanchow, and also one or more places on the Yangtze below Hankow, are named as the ports to which the foreign trader will be admitted. It will be remarked that Hankow is to remain the *Ultima Thule* it is now, for the present at any rate. Whether this concession, as we suppose it must be called, will prove beneficial to foreign trade, is a question which time will decide. That is a matter upon which, we dare say, there will be a variety of opinions. Some people say there are too many "open ports" already. Others desire to see every town in China that is accessible by water, either on the coast or on the inland rivers of the country, thrown open to general commerce as fully and freely as are the ports of the United Kingdom. But whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the commercial value of new ports in China, it is satisfactory to find that the Yangchow outrage is not universally regarded by the Chinese authorities as a precedent for the treatment of foreigners. It may be that the new ports are to be granted as a sort of indirect atonement for that affair; but whatever may be the motive of the Chinese, reparation for that offence should be enforced promptly, and exacted from the persons who were actually responsible for it. However, the new ports may be welcomed as a good political sign, affording hope of impressibility in future. Another omen of good promise is about to shine forth at Peking. The gas works there have positively been commenced, and it is expected that light will be obtained about the time of the new year. After gas will come telegraphs and railways, and perhaps at no distant period; for if the gold deposits at Chefoo should realize the anticipations formed respecting them, there will come a few hundred "prospectors," delegated from the mining companies in California, whose presence and whose labours will effect a social and political revolution, much more rapidly than the questionable diplomacy of Mr. Burlingame's mission, and which can never be expected from the policy of "masterly inactivity" which finds most favour with the British Government.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 11th Nov., 1868.

	S'ton & M'alles.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	—
Ashton and Co.	15
Barnott and Co.	1,979
Birley, Worthington and Co.	704
Bland, J.,	743
Blum Bros.	14
Borneo Co.	848
Borntraeger and Co.	352
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	50
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	95
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	1,589
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	96
Brand, Monro and Co.	2,260
Buissonet, E.	42
Carter and Co.	969
Chapman, King and Co.	431
Coutts and Co.	96
Cumine and Co.	75
Dow and Co.	152
Fogg and Co.	7
Gamwell, F. R.	269
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	1 101
Gilman and Co.	1,557
Glover and Co.	94
Gutschow and Co.	185
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	441
Helbling and Co.	456
Hogg, Brothers,	730
Holliday, Wise and Co.	30
Hughes and Co.	13
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	1,150
Jarvie, John, and Co.	974
Krayer, A.	26
Meynard and Co.	69
Milsom and Tod,	1,026
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	197
Overweg and Co.	537
Olyphant and Co.	2
Petrocochino and Co.	421
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	998
Primrose and Co.	589
Reid and Co.	128
Reiss and Co.	25
Russell and Co.	1,948
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	1,441
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	439
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	1,018
Siemssen and Co.	1,115
Skeggs and Co.	1,842
Smith Jo. M.	12
Textor and Co.	872
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	162
Turner and Co.	379
Ulysse, Pila and Co.	326
Westall, Brand and Co.	106
Wilkinson, Alfred and Co.	984
White, F. G.	67
Winch J. H.	5
Trautmann and Co.	4
Miscellaneous	271
Total Bales	32,526

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Norna." For Shanghai, Messrs D. Pestonjee, Jas. Gibson. Jas. Kick, J. E. C. Sullivan, R.N., and L. G. Hodder, R.N. For Yokohama, Messrs. Beaufort, A. de Wittenback, G. Stewart, and J. Brynns. Treasure—$222,000. Per "Yuen-tze-fei," from Tientsin, —Mr. Grant, and 70 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per "Aden" for Yokohama—Messrs. C. J. F. Green, and Robertson. Per "Formosa," for Hongkong,—Messrs. Howell and H. Smith.

TO LEAVE.—Per "Costa Rica," for Nagasaki, Count de Montblanc, Mr. and Mrs. Wachtels, Messrs A. Inglis and J. H. C. Salter For Hiogo. Messrs. E. Whittall and Ed. Fischer. For San Francisco, Miss Rowan, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Nicott and child and Mr. A. A. Gundry. In the steerage, Matthei and troupe and Candlish.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	13 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	20½	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	20¾	6 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125 new	125 old 25	150 31	12 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	45	12 p.c.

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	350	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	Nil.	None.
Shanghai Cargo-boat Co.	250	250	250	10 p.c.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	75	None.
Shanghai Racket Club	120	120	75	"
Hongkew Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	100	100	80	6 p.c.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	None.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar,	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co.	50	50	25	"
China Fire Insurance Co	5,000	500	600	10 p.c.
North China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	2,400	"
North-China Steamer Co.	500	500		
Union S. S. Co.	250	250	250	30 p.c.
Yangtze Insce. Assn.	1,000	1,000	1,450	8 p.c.
Recreation Fund	$50		$35	"

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			369,841.56	5,861.27	..	375,702.83	7,698.60	207.24	12,883.20	5,182.27	728.08	6,149.24	18,897.80	49,746.55
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			560.05	315.61	..	876.56	1,022.30	20,032.08	3,226.27	61.24	1,680.24	4,999.48	7,048.84	40,476.45
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			9,715.80	..	20,291.07	29,918.87	880.13	20.59	733.14	..	..	..	63.06	2,086.02
Nanzing	Nov. 4	Tientsin	..	..	707.04	707.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174.93
Erl King and Suwo-Nada	,, 9	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	9,715.80	..	20,970.11	30,625.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,161.85

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	29269	7691	1013	325	38298	7640	45938
Shipments since last Report	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	29269	7691	1013	325	38298	7640	45938

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		2,801.02	..	..	33,620.17	..	..	29,077.95	..	..	65,499.14
Two Vessels on	Nov. 7	..	..	..	1,553.03	..	..	..	..	..	1,553.03
Suwo-Nada and Erl King	,, 9	3,113.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,113.00
Glenlala	,, 9	142.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142.60
Hirado	,, 9	..	..	..	2,449.35	..	..	..	..	..	2,449.35
Three Vessels on	,, 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,306.00	..	..	3,306.00
Kiang-loong	,, 10	..	..	..	4,025.08	..	..	..	..	..	4,025.08
Two Vessels on	,, 11	..	..	..	1,097.50	..	..	..	..	..	1,097.50
Pluse	,, 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	235.00	..	..	235.00
Moyune	,, 12	..	..	..	2,612.15	..	..	..	..	..	2,612.15
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		6,056.62	..	..	45,557.28	..	..	32,618.95	..	..	84,232.85

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	827	827.00	8	9.60	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	22	22.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	..	..
Total....	849	849.00	11	13.20	..	..	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	26	26.00	102	122.40	65	78.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Keelung. Chts.	Keelung. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	126	126.00	22	22.00	40	40.00	7	7.00	55	55.00	210	210.00	63	63.00	..	..	523	523.00
Patna	2	2.40	..	..	2	2.40	3	3.60	8	9.60	5	6.00	12	14.40	..	..	32	38.40
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	2	2.40
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	128	128.40	22	22.00	42	42.40	10	10.60	63	64.60	215	216.00	77	79.80	..	..	557	563.80

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SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

IMPORTS.

THE Mail issue of the 10th, announced the arrivals of the English, French and American mails, telegrams to 13th October. Since when, the English mail of 25th September arrived per *Norna* on the 12th instant, and telegrams to 17th October. The most important event that has occurred is the expedition to Nanking, and the yielding of Tseng-kwo-fan to all the demands of the British Consul relative to transit passes etc., full accounts of which appear in other of our columns. The arrivals, other than Coasters, Japan and riverine vessels, have been confined to the *Electra* from Sydney, coal laden.

Commercially the market has been quiet. The demand for Cotton rather abated.

SOFT GOODS.—There is very little change to note in the position of Grey Goods—7 lbs. Shirtings have advanced to Tls. 2.0.5 per piece for best Eagles. 8 lbs. are quiet at last rates. White Shirtings, 64 reed have advanced to Tls. 2.3.0 per piece.

FANCY GOODS.—Are in request at former prices.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Little or no change during the past few days in Dye Woods, Pepper, etc., etc.

TIN.—Almost five mace lower and few enquiries.

METALS.—NAIL ROD IRON—The week's business has been trifling and has not been characterised by any important incident. Stocks are small; are almost entirely in second hands, and we cannot report any change in prices.

HOOP IRON—As before is difficult to dispose of, and quotations are unaltered.

LEAD.—Teamen are beginning to satisfy their requirements, and an improvement in the article is noticeable. The stock is small, but importers do not appear to be particularly anxious to hold. Quotation, W B Tls. 5.7.0 *a* 5.8.0., L B Tls. 5.5.0. *a* 5.6.0.

COALS.—Quiet market. Sales of Cardiff and Australian at quotations.

LAND, HOUSES, AND SHARES.—The properties to which allusion was made in our last, were sold on the 12th instant. The three storied imported House, with about 3½ *mow* of ground realized Tls. 10,000. The two storied Brick House with Godown, and about 2 *mow* of land realized Tls. 12,000.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Tls. 7.8.40 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	2.0.0	to	2.0.5
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	,,	2.1.7	,,	2.2.3
9 to 9.12 lbs.	,,	2.6.5	,,	2.9.5
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
56 Reed	,,	1.9.5	,,	2.0.1
60 ,,	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.1.2
64 ,,	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.3.0
66 ,,	,,	2.3.3	,,	2.3.9
72 ,,	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.6.5
80 *a* 84 Reed	,,	2.8.0	,,	2.9.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.5.5
7 lbs.	,,	1.6.0	,,	1.9.0
8 to 8.4 lbs.	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.4.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.4.5	,,	4.5.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds...	,,	3.7.5	,,	3.8.0
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	,,	4.0.5	,,	4.1.0
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds....	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.2.5
DUTCH DRILLS 40 yds.....	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.2.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue.....	℔ doz.	0.5.7	,,	0.6.0
Brown.....	,,	0.5.2	,,	0.5.7
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	℔ pc.	2.2.0	to	2.3.5
Dyed, ...	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.5.5
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.3.5
Dyed, ...	,,	2.7.5	,,	2.9.0
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds....	,,	4.5.0	,,	4.6.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, ...	℔ pc.	1.4.0	to	1.9.0
Blue	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.5.5
Brown.....	,,	1.8.0	,,	1.9.0
Scarlet	,,	.....	,,	.....
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.....	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.4.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.0	,,	0.2.1
Blue, 22 in.....	,,	0.2.1	,,	0.2.2
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.6½	,,	0.1.8
26 in.	,,	0.2.6½	,,	0.2.7
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in. ...	℔ pc.	.....	,,	.....
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. ...	,,	.....	,,	.....
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	.....	,,	.....
S S	,,	12.2.5	,,	13.2.0
S S S	,,	.....	,,	.....
SPANISH STRIPES,.....	℔ yd.	0.5.5	,,	0.6.7
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH.....	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.5
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H.....	℔ pc.	6.2.5	,,	6.3.0
,, C P H	,,	6.2.5	,,	6.3.0
Assorted, H H.....	,,	6.5.5	,,	6.7.0
,, C P H	,,	6.5.5	,,	6.7.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	11.5.0	,,	12.6.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds....	,,	.....	,,	.....
CRAPE LUSTRES.....	,,	4.5.5	,,	4.9.5
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.....	℔ pc.	3.4.0	,,	3.9.0
Plain, 30 yds.....	,,	3.2.0	,,	8.8.5
IRON—				
Nail Rod small size	℔ pl.	1.9.5	to	2.0.1
Fair to good assorted.....	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.5.0
Hoop	,,	2.0.0	,,	Nomi.
Flat and Round.....	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.5.5
LEAD	℔ pl.	5.3.5	,,	5.7.0
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.3.0	,,	4.8.0
STEEL	℔ tub	3.8.0	,,	4.0.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.0.5	,,	.....
WINDOW GLASS.....	℔ box	3.0.0	,,	3.6.0
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.6.0	,,	5.9.0
White	,,	8.0.0	,,	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China.....	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.3.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common.....	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.2.0	,,	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	1.8.0	,,	1.9.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.7.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.6.5
Malabar	,,	10.8.0	,,	12.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang ...	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.4.0
Siam	,,	.....	,,	.....
TIN—				
Straits	℔ pl.	17.0.0	to	19.0.0
Malacca	,,	20.0.0	,,	25.6.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon ...	℔ pl.	.....	,,	.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.0
good to finest white	,,	.....	,,	.....
Saigon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.20	,,	.....
good to fine	,,	1.50	,,	.....
Chinese	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.6.0
Japan	,,	1.3.0	,,	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	℔ pl.	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0
Formosa	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.2.5
Swatow	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.0.0
Canton	,,	2.3.0	,,	3.7.0
Manila	,,	2.3.0	,,	3.4.0
White, common to fair ...	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0	,,	5.2.0
fine to finest	,,	5.7.0	,,	6.0.0
COALS—Cargo quotations afloat.				
Cardiff.....	℔ ton	10.5.0	,,	11.0.0
North Wales	,,	9.5.0	,,	10.0.0
English	,,	9.0.0	,,	9.5.0
Anthracite	,,	12.2.5	,,	12.5.0
Australian—Northern ...	,,	8.7.5	,,	9.00
Do —Southern.....	,,	8.7.5	,,	.....
Japan	,,	3.7.5	,,	5.0.0
Formosa	,,	5.0.0	,,	5.5.0
Russian	,,	5,5.0	,,	5.7.5

OPIUM.—Nothing is likely to be done in Malwa for a day or two, the "*Norna*" has brought rather a larger supply than we have been receiving of late, say, 1,079 chests the market will in consequence possibly open lower. Last sales before the mails arrival were made at Tls. 495 for old and 490½ for new Malwa.

Patna.—The news that only 2,600 chests of Patna and Benares are in to Hongkong, instead of 3,300 expected, has strengthened our market, and I now quote Patna Tls. 475 per chest. Stock of Patna is now low, say about 300 chests.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—BLACK.—Since the date of last circular 9th inst., the settlements reported amount to 6,942 chests. Actual purchases (since the departure of the mail) of common grades Oonahm show a recovery of the decline of Tls. 0.50 per picul then quoted; attention being now directed to the grades above common. Natives are firm for these kinds which have in a measure participated in the advance on lower grades. Stocks are composed chiefly of common to fair Ningchow, for which Teamen are asking Tls. 19 *a* 21.

GREEN.—A good business continues to be done in these Teas for America, and the quotations current for last mail have been substained. Settlements reported amount to 10,000 ½-chests principally Moyunes at from Tls. 36 *a* 43.

		Ex. on London 5s. 10½d.		Freight £3.	
Shanghai Packed.....	Tls. 25.00 *a* Tls. 29.00 =	in New York,	duty paid,	gold cents	61 *a* 66
Pingsuey	Tls. 30.00 *a* Tls. 35.00 =	do.	do.	do.	68 *a* 74
Fychows	Tls. 32 50 *a* Tls. 35.00 =	do.	do.	do.	71 *a* 74
Toenkois & Moyunes	Tls. 36.00 *a* Tls. 46.00 =	do.	do.	do.	75 *a* 88

SILK.—About 200 bales have been settled since the departure of the English Mail, on the 10th instant. Prices show no change, and notwithstanding the adverse Telegraphic advices received, Silkmen are very firm in their demands for full rates. The unsold Stock is estimated at about 3,500 bales, chiefly second Crop and inferior grades.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Very little time having elapsed since the mail left, little or no business has been done, and rates remain nominally as they were. We hear no transactions whatever for the to-day out-going Pacific Mail.

Dollars continue to rise, and are to-day quoted 78.40.

On London	Bank Bills, sight, ...	.....
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, ...	5s. 10d. *a* 5s. 10¼d.
	Credits, ,, ,, ...	5s. 10¼d.
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,...	5s. 10¾d. *a* 5s. 11d.
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,.....		fcs. 7.35.
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ...		fcs. 7.45.
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...		Rs. 300.
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,, ...		Rs. 300.
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...		24½ per cent discount.
,, Private, 15 days' sight,.....		25 ,, ,,

per Tael.

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 173 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.3 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—78.50.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—81.20.
COPPER CASH.—1,450 per Tael.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1868. Night. Min.	1868. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1867. Day. Max.
Nov. 10	59	64	50	60
,, 11	62	67	50	61
,, 12	54	65	54	63
,, 13	42	66	52	62

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n tf Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

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ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

Boxers Patent Cartridge.
Manufactured by
ELEY BROS.,
LONDON.

.577 Bore as used in Converted Snider Enfield Rifles.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., .577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; 600 (or half-inch) bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION, for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M. and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
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WHOLESALE ONLY.

30my-69 o-a-f-n 2732 30th May, 1868.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

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Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packets, 3d. ea.; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. ea.

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Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. ea. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the boards.

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EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, &c.

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BELATEE BUNGALOW,

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NAMELY:—

Finest Bengal Club Chutney	Per Hhd.
Finest Lucknow Chutney	£25
Finest Cashmere Chutney	Per doz.
Finest Pindaree Chutney	Qts. 30s.
Finest Col. Skinner's Chutney	Per doz.
Finest Major Gray's Chutney	Pts. 31s.
Finest Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel	20s.
Finest Mulligatawnee Paste	Per Hhd. £25
	Per doz. Qts. 30s.
Finest Curry Paste	Per doz. Pts. 20s.
Finest Curry Powder	Per lb. 4s.
Finest Tamarind Fish 100 slices in barrel	20s.
Finest Tamarind Fish Roes	½ gal. square bottle 7s
Finest Mangoe Fish Roes	
Finest Smoked Mangoe Fish, 100 in tins	11s.
Finest Chilli Vinegar Per bottle	2s.
Finest Cayenne Pepper, Per bottle	2s.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Fines Guava Jelly, Finest Tipparee Jam, Finest Preserved Limes, Finest Preserved Mangoes, Finest Pine Apple Jelly, Finest Pine Apple Perserve, Finest Pickled Limes, Finest Bael Preserve—

2-lb. tins, 36s. ℔ doz., 1-lb. tins. 24s. ℔ doz.

AND

Finest Bengal Humps—*1s. 6d. ℔* lb.

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For orders over £25, 20 per cent discount will be allowed, all Goods free on board in Calcutta.

17se 13 September 19th, 1868.

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The "Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce,"
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The "Aberdeen Pickle," Condensed Coffee with Milk and Sugar, Baking Powder, and Condensed Milk.

See Dr. HASSALL'S Report on the *Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce*, and the *Condensed Milk*.

17ma 11 September 19th, 1868.

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HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

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suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

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By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they, act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken.—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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Caution Against Fraud.

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Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

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16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

No. 1.

Three Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

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C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS, CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my-69 2712 May 16th, 1868.

English & European News.

"THE MAIL."

A PAPER containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times*, will, on and after the 30th of June, be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL."

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

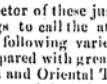
Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE  MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

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MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 10	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow	Nov. 8	General	Russell and Co
... 10	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 9	do	Russell and Co
... 10	Maria	N-Ge.baq	301	Lorenzen	Castries Bay	Oct. 23	do	Olyphant and Co
... 10	Juno	N-Ge.baq	390	Grath	Amoor	... 10	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
... 10	Chihli	Br str	772	Patterson	Tientsin & Chefoo	Nov. 6	General	Russell and Co
... 11	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Ningpo	... 10	do	Russell and Co
... 11	Azof	Br str	476	Johnson	Foochow	... 8	do	P. & O. Co
... 12	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 11	do	Russell and Co
... 12	Isles of the South	Br baq	891	Davidson	Nagasaki	... 5	do	Glover and Co
... 12	Electra	Br sh	380	Grant	Sydney	July 9	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 12	Simoda	Am sh	650	Johnson	Foochow	Oct. 31	Poles	Olyphant and Co
... 12	Norna	Br str	1001	Jones	Hongkong	Nov. —	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 13	Yuen-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin	... 7	General	Trautmann and Co
... 13	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Harmon	Hankow	... 11	do	Russell and Co
... 13	Mars	Am str	680	Green	Hongkong	... 8	do	Augustine Heard and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
No. 3	Anna Kimball	Am sh	935	Williams	Batavia	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
... 6	Masonic	Am baq	540	Lampher	New York	Tea etc.	Frazar and Co
... 10	Manchu	Am str	803	Clark	T'tsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 10	John Eyston	Br haq	346	Tough	Nagasaki	Cotton	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 10	Algernon	Br baq	446	Otty	Hiogo	Cotton, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 10	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 11	Kiang-loong	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 11	Glenisla	Br baq	372	Hall	Hongkong & Canton	Wheat, etc.	Russell and Co
... 11	Ottawa	Br str	814	Eyre	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 11	Ellen Lewis	Br baq	336	Hellon	Chefoo	Sundries & Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 12	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 12	Orissa	Br str	244	Mines	Nagasaki & Hiogo	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 12	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 13	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 13	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Yokohama	do	P. & O. Co
... 13	Charger	Am sh	1169	Lester	New York	Tea	Olyphant and Co
... 13	Lyttleton	Br sh	585	Beck	H'kong & Canton	Sundries	Olyphant and Co
... 13	Chihli	Br str	772	Patterson	T'tsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 13	Zebra	H.B.M.S.	.....	Trollope	Nanking		

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
M D	Ajax	Kidd	Br str	1549	Sept 8	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
H Q	Azof	Johnson	Br str	476	Nov 11	Foochow	P. & O. Co	Yokohama	Early
6 p.	Confucius	Nelson	Chi str	265	Nov 9	Cruise	Chinese Government		
	Costa Rica	Furber	Am str	1081	Nov 5	Yokohama	Russell and Co	Y'hama via N'saki	15th instant
6 p	Fenella	Sang-ging	Chi str	220	Nov 4	Ningpo	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1123	Nov 10	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	15th instant
P & O W	Formosa	Hockin	Br str	700	Nov 9	Yokohama	P. & O. Co	Hongkong	Cld. 13th inst
1 s	Hing-hai	Chinese	Chi str		July 21	Foochow	Chinese Government		
3 p	Kathleen	Margetts	Br str	300	Sept 3	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
P & O M	Norna	Jones	Br str	1001	Nov 12	Hongkong	P. & O. Co		
7 p	Pah-long	Preble	Am str		Oct 29	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co		
6 p	Pluto	Young	Chi str	170	Oct 23	Cruise	Chinese Government		
D W	Tahwah	Stoddard	Am str	590	Nov 9	Hankow	Russell and Co		
8 s	Tentlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
3 p	Yesso	Ashton	Br str	580	Nov 9	Hongkong	Chapman, King and Co		
	16 Steamers								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
2 p	Arracan	Gessin	N-Ger.sh	800	Oct 3	Amoy	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Cld. 13th inst
2 c	Banian	Chase	Br sh	760	Oct 21	Liverpool	Gilman and Co	New York	Immediately
6 c	Benjamin Bangs	Roke	Am sh	1040	Nov 6	Cardiff	Master		
1 c	Candelaria	De Lara	Spa baq	407	Oct 17	Manila	Frazar and Co	Amoy & Manila	Early
1 c	Canton	Meisner	Siam sh	779	Nov 8	Put back	T. W. Song and Co		
1 s	Celestial Queen	Wass	Br sh	842	Oct 27	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
1 c	Chillingham	Darke	Br baq	452	Oct 11	Foochow	J. S. Baron	Chefoo	Immediately
O W	Dartmouth	Elsden	Br sh	933	Nov 6	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Dolphin	Maternocra	Japa baq	400	Oct 14	Niphon	T. Kroes and Co		
6 c	Electra	Grant	Br baq	380	Nov 12	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
O W	Elizabeth Nichol	son] Crosbie	Br sh	901	Nov 6	Sydney	Shaw Brothers and Co	New York	
7 c	Elmstone	Tomlinsen	Br sh	698	Nov 6	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Borneo Company Limited		
	Etha Rickmers	Davidson	N-Ger.sh	1039	Nov 5	Foochow	Olyphant and Co		
7 c	Flora	Sanderley	Br baq	411	Oct 25	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Frederic	Nicaise	Belg sh	603	Oct 13	Singapore	Borneo Company Limited		
3 s	Golden State	Delano	Am sh	944	Aug 23	New York	Olyphant and Co	New York	Immediately
1 c	Hap Sing	Bostinn	Sia baq	342	Aug 28	Hongkong	Fung Hing	Bangkok	Cld. 13th inst
2 s	Heather Bolle	Finlay	Br baq	473	Nov 6	Foochow	J. S. Baron	Swatow	
	Hindoo	Sandberg	Norw bg	255	Nov 5	Necklisky	Eduard Schellhass and Co		Ft or Ch
G W	Isles of the South	Davidson	Br sh	891	Nov 12	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
3 s	J. M. Joshua	Hodgson	Br sh	1147	Oct 26	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
O L L	Jane Speirs	Brown	Br baq	309	Oct 24	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
7 s	Juno	Grath	N-Ge.baq	390	Nov 10	Amoor	Siemssen and Co		
H Q	Lammermuir	Owen	Br sh	1054	Nov 6	London	Gilman and Co		
F W	Lizzie Allen	Cox	Br sch	325	Oct 10	Southsea Island	Glover and Co		
7 s	Maria	Lorenzen	N-Ge.baq	301	Nov 10	Bangkok	Olyphant and Co		
7 p	Naiad	Punch	Br bg	297	Nov 8	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
O W	Newcastle	Blanch	Br baq	488	Oct 25	Shields	A. R. Tilby and Co	Foochow	To-day
G W	Norfolk	Barry	Br baq	214	Nov 2	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
1 p	Omar Pachi	Meyer	Br baq	398	Oct 16	Swatow	Master		
3 c	Polmaise	Butler	Br sh	812	Oct 20	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
G L W	Rautipolo	Way	Br sch	183	Nov 5	Keelung	A. Dent		
	Reyna de los An	geles] Kuhnel	Spa baq	704	Oct 31	Manila	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Sea Queen		Br sh	377	Aug 22	Put back	Fung Hing		
7 p	Selika	Hummell	N-Ger.bg	207	July 21	Ningpo	Siemssen and Co		
1 c	Simoda	Johnson	Am sh	650	Nov 12	Foochow	Olyphant and Co		
6 c	Sir Wm. Wallace	Taylor, R.N.R.	Br sh	907	Oct 17	Newcastle, N.S.W.	W. R. Adamson and Co	New York	Early
	Tilly	Taylor	Am sch	283	Nov 6	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		
2 c	Zemindar	Patterson	Br sh	1096	Oct 12	Sydney	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early.
	39 Vessels								

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MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
9 p	Adventure	.....	Henry I. Raby, V.C.	H. B. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 9	Hongkong
2 s	Kien Chan	.....		H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	July 6	
	Scorpion	.....	de la Saille	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 20	Takao
6 c	Ashuelot	.....	Law	U. S. G. B.	6	280	180	Nov 6	Nagasaki
Wusung	Piscataqua	.....	Ammon	U. S. S.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 6	Nagasaki

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No. & Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Morris	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Ryder	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No. & Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	F. Hormusjee and Co., and C. Pallanjee and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
O L L	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

SHIPPING IN CHEFOO HARBOUR.

OCTOBER 15 to NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

Flag & Rig.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	Where from	Destination.	Consignees.
Siam baq	Castle	.....	.....	Hongkong	Hongkong	Chinese
do. sh	Handy	.....	.....	do.		do.
do. baq	Tyewatt	.....	.....	do.		do.
British baq	Stella	.....	.....	Shanghai	Swatow	Holmes, Wadman and Co
Siam baq	Morning Star	.....	.....	Hongkong		Chinese
do.	Contest	.....	.....	do.		do.
do.	Senforth	.....	.....	do.	Hongkong	do.
do. sh	Vigil	.....	.....	London via T'tsin	do.	Fergusson and Co
do.	Siamese Crown	.....	.....	Ningpo		Chinese
do.	Cutty Sark	.....	.....	Hongkong	Newchwang	do.
British baq	Lightfoot	.....	.....	Shanghai	do.	Holmes, Wadman and Co
N.-Germ. baq	Chloris	.....	.....	Swatow	do.	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
Danish sch	Alexandra	.....	.....	Foochow	Foochow	Chinese
British sch	Bob Tail Nag	.....	.....	Nagasaki	Tientsin	Fergusson and Co
Siam sch	Meridian	.....	.....	Amoy	Newchwang	Chinese
British baq	Mistletoe	.....	.....	Tientsin	do.	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
N.-Germ. sch	Anna	.....	.....	do.	Taku	Janssen, Vasmer and Co
Siam baq	Denmark	.....	.....	Swatow		Chinese
do. sh	Shooting Star	.....	.....	Ningpo	Hongkong	do.
N.-Germ. baq	Hydra	.....	.....	Swatow	Newchwang	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
French bg	Jeanne et Joseph	.....	.....	Tientsin	Taku	Janssen, Vasmer and Co
British baq	Creswell	.....	.....	Newchwang	Amoy	Fergusson and Co
do. sch	Spray	.....	.....	Tientsin	Nagasaki	Captain
N.-Germ. sch	Zwey Gebrueder	.....	.....	do.	Newchwang	Janssen, Vasmer and Co
do. bg	Marie	.....	.....	Port May	do.	do.
French baq	Ville de Grenade	.....	.....	Shanghai	Swatow	do.
N.-Germ. bg	Alerta	.....	.....	Foochow	Amoy	do.
do. baq	Looling	.....	.....	Nagasaki	Newchwang	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
British baq	Fanny Smail	.....	.....	Shanghai	do.	Holmes, Wadman and Co
do.	St. Magnus	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.
N.-Germ. sch	China	.....	.....	Tientsin	Amoy	Janssen, Vasmer and Co
do. baq	Juergen	.....	.....	Port May	Ft or Ch	do.
British baq	Gipsey	.....	.....	Hongkong	Hongkong	do.
Siam baq	St. Mary	.....	.....	Shanghai	Newchwang	Chinese
British baq	Cotherstone	.....	.....	Cardiff	Ft or Ch	Fergusson and Co
do. bg	Woodbine	.....	.....	Tientsin	Amoy	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
Siam baq	Princess Seraphi	.....	.....	Newchwang		Chinese
do.	Tylong	.....	.....	do.		do.
N.-Germ. bg	Peter	.....	.....	Nicolaiefsky	Ft or Ch	Janssen, Vasmer and Co
do.	Nicoline	.....	.....	Tientsin	Swatow	do.
British baq	Neptune	.....	.....	Shanghai	Ft or Ch	Wilson, Cornabe and Co
Siam baq	Sophie	.....	.....	Newchwang		

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section:—
1,—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— " S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— " Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— " Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— " Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section:—
6,—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7,— " Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8,— " Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9,— " Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus:—
S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre P. Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L.. Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D —Muirhead's Dock ... ...O.U.L. p
K F T W —Kin Fong Toong Wharf ... ... 1 s
S S N W —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf... ... 2 s
G W —Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 2 s
K W —Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 2 s
M I M —M. I. Company's Moorings... ... ... 2 s
P & O M —P. & O. Company's Moorings... ... ... 3 s
P & O W —P. & O. Company's Wharf... ... ... 2 p
M J —Muirhead's Jetty ... ... 3 p
S S N W, H—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque. 6 s
N B J —Nicolson & Boyd's Jetty ... ... 7 p

A H W —Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 5 s
O D —Old Dock ... ... 6 s
H W —Hunt's Wharf... ... ... 7 s
T W —Trautmann's Wharf ... ... 7 s
O W —Olyphant's Wharf ... ... 7 s
H Q —Hong Que Wharf ... ... 7 s
F W —Farnham's Wharf ... ... 7 s
D W —Dent's Wharf ... ... 8 s
G L W —Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 9 s
B N Y —British Naval Yard ... ... 9 p
S S N D —Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ... O. L. L. p

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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